

## Routes to tour in Germany

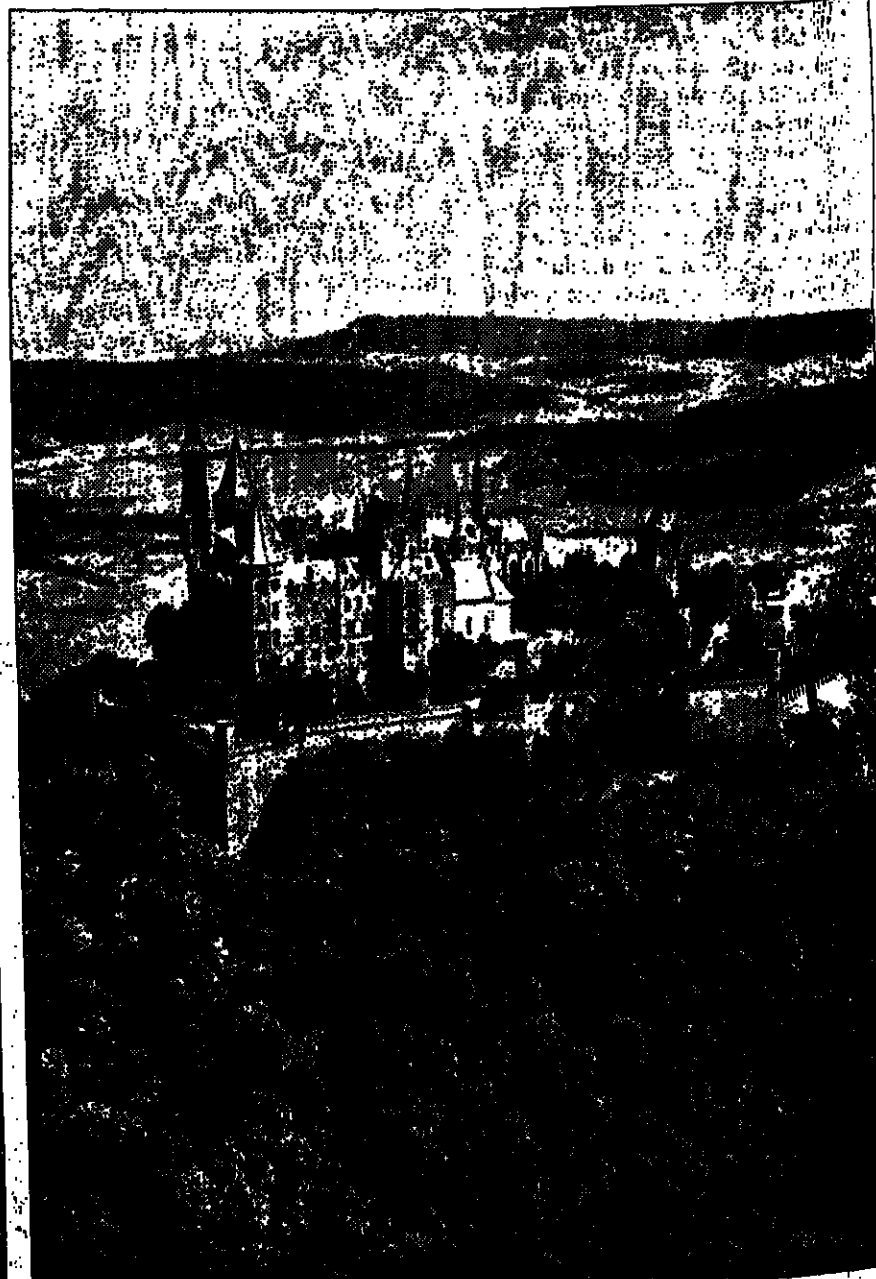
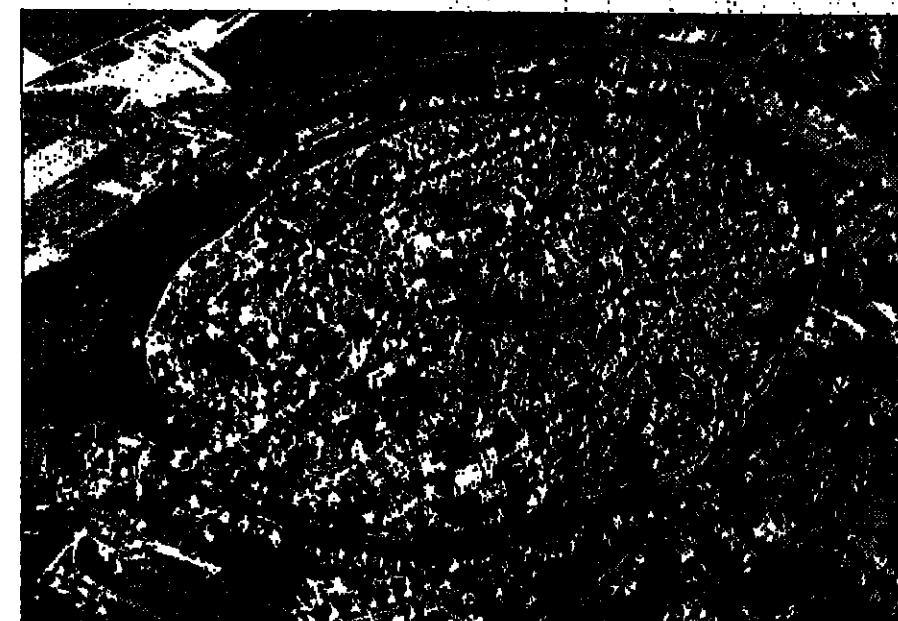
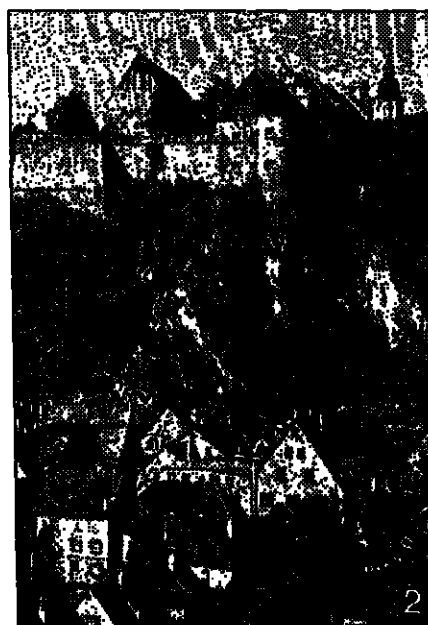
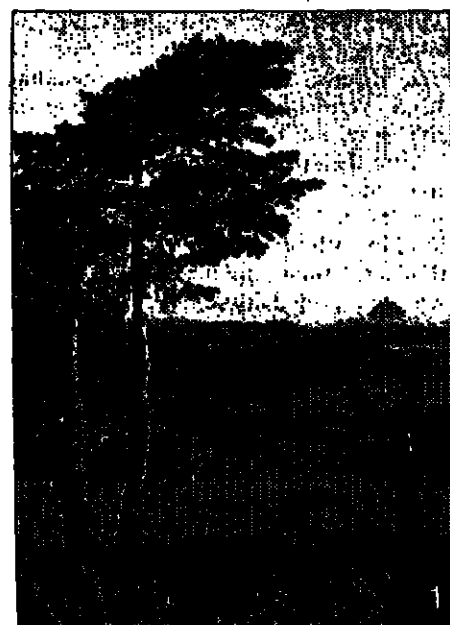
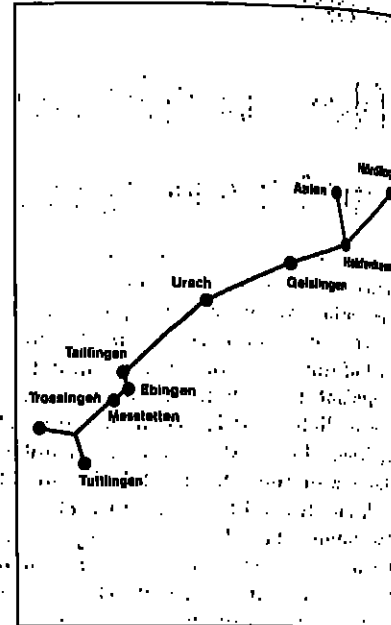
# The Swabian Alb Route

German roads will get you there. South of Stuttgart the Swabian Alb runs north-east from the Black Forest. It is a range of hills full of fossilised reminders of prehistory. It has a blustery but healthy climate, so have good walking shoes with you and scale a few heights as you try out some of the 6,250 miles of marked paths. Dense forests, caves full of stalactites and stalagmites, ruined castles and rocks that invite you to clamber will ensure variety.

You will also see what you can't see from a car: rare flowers and plants. The route runs over 125 miles through health resorts and nature reserves, passing Baroque churches, late Gothic and Rococo architecture and Hohenzollern Castle, home of the German Imperial family. Visit Germany and let the Swabian Alb Route be your guide.

- 1 View of the Hegau region, near Tuttlingen
- 2 Heidenheim
- 3 Nördlingen
- 4 Urach
- 5 Hohenzollern Castle

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# The German Tribune

Hamburg, 14 September 1986  
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## European action instead of inaction needed on terror

*Süddeutsche Zeitung*

It's been a long time since so many people were victims of Arab terrorist attacks within such a short space of time.

The attack on the synagogue in Istanbul took place only hours after the bloody end of the aircraft hijacking in Karachi.

The killing this time was more brutal and more senseless than ever before.

The killers didn't even go to the trouble of giving their murderous deeds a trace of political justification.

The terrorists simply kill and murder, either out of revenge, as they claim, or because the instigators of their attacks promise them that they will be hailed as "martyrs" if they lose their lives.

A growing religious fanaticism mingles with the political motives of Arab terrorism. So it becomes more and more difficult to establish who or what is the target.

Hopes that terrorism can be eliminated or controlled by overcoming its underlying causes are diminishing. Terrorism cannot even be overcome by making

one's own life from the evil spirits which have been evoked and then become uncontrollable.

Arab terrorism has long since become a cancerous growth which discredits and destroys once and for all what Arab idealists claim to be the driving force in the Middle East — Arab nationalism.

It also destroys all those who, like President Sadat, try to break out of the vicious circle of violence and discord.

Even during the nonaligned summit Gaddafi was not treated with respect. But he was not openly criticised. Although none of the other leaders of the nonaligned states can be classed as a psychopath like Gaddafi he does have kindred spirits such as Castro and Khomeini.

Many other Third World leaders are also familiar with terrorism. In many of these countries terror and counter-terror still prevail, for example, in Zimbabwe itself, the venue of the nonaligned summit, or even in India.

Many Third World countries are torn by religious, ethnic and national antagonisms, which are the natural breeding ground for terrorism.

For outsiders it is often impossible to discern who are the persecutors and who the persecuted.

The fact that India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi blames the hated Pakistani authorities for the bloodbath in Karachi is characteristic.

It is of course fair to ask whether the Pakistani security forces acted cleverly.

However, after the terrorists started indiscriminately shooting at the passengers in the aircraft it looks as if the Pakistanis had no option but to storm the plane.

The more important question is which group the terrorists belonged to and who was behind the attack.

The name "Libyan Revolutionary Cells" would suggest Gaddafi. But the terrorists' demand to be flown to Cyprus tend to indicate Abu Nidal.

The murderers of three Israelis killed in a terrorist in Cyprus are imprisoned in Cyprus and probably belong to Nidal's group.

It cannot be ruled out that Nidal is in league with Gaddafi, since Abu Nidal often uses Libya as a base for his terrorist attacks.

President Reagan could only take the military measures he has threatened against Libya if there was some sign of Libya's involvement. Washington's restraint indicates it does not have proof.

The terrorists made their attacks in Karachi and Istanbul even though the head of the Israeli government Peres was making increased peacekeeping efforts.

Was this a coincidence? Probably not, since there is a form of Arab-Palestinian extremism which rejects any compromise.

In the final analysis, cowardice is the predominant motive in an effort to save



AT COURT in Stockholm. Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl (second from left) in the Royal Palace in Stockholm with Queen Silvia and (right) King Carl Gustav. At left is Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson. (Story page 2). (Photo: AP)

## Latest attacks greeted with usual jargon

Western statesmen have expressed their disgust and indignation at the terrorist attacks in Karachi and Istanbul.

As they always use these two words after terrorist murders this is an almost stereotyped response.

Couldn't they use some other words? Worse still is the reaction of India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to the massacre at Karachi airport.

He accused the Pakistani police of clumsiness and opening fire on the terrorists too early, even though the Pakistani security forces may have saved lives by acting when it did.

Gandhi's dislike of neighbouring Pakistan would seem to make a sober assessment and judgement of the situation impossible.

More insults of this kind could make other governments hesitate before allowing police to take action against terrorist killers.

The Italian foreign ministry has asked Libya whether it was involved in the attack in Karachi.

The reply, a categorical no, is just as predictable as it is useless.

Going through the diplomatic motions in this way does not help at all.

The West would make more headway if it were to take up the suggestion forwarded at the latest conference of European Community foreign ministers that their countries should collaborate more closely in the field of criminal investigations following terrorist attacks.

It remains one of the mysteries of Western European politics that the attacks in Karachi and Istanbul were necessary before this resolution was drawn up.

The remarks made by Italy's foreign minister Andreotti after the aforementioned conference help explain previous hesitation.

Now, he said, it is time to discover the truth and find out who has committed and who is behind these terrorist attacks.

Andreotti is right, but isn't this something which should be taken for granted?

The hesitant pursuit of what should be taken for granted has become second (or first?) nature to Western European politicians.

Chancellor Kohl's reaction to the latest terrorist attacks sounds more spirited.

The modern pest of international terrorism, he said, should also be fought via resolute measures wherever necessary. But what does that mean, wherever necessary?

It is always necessary everywhere and more resolute measures should have

## Frankfurter Allgemeine

long since been taken. It is not clear how the United States will react. Israel, however, enraged at the massacre in Istanbul, can be expected to retaliate.

Other fanatics are probably already waiting to commit even more terrorist attacks and, if taken prisoner, to commit suicide.

They don't attach any more importance to their own lives than to those of their hated victims. In view of this mentality it is difficult to pursue a rational policy.

A great deal supports the opinion that the situation can only improve if the West and Israel join forces with moderate Arabs to gradually stamp out terrorism.

But who is going to advise the Israelis to sit back in the meantime and just watch as Jews are murdered in their own country and elsewhere in the world?

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 September 1986)

## ■ WORLD AFFAIRS

## End to the stonewalling at Stockholm security talks

Admiral Sten Andersson

The 35 flags flying on top of the roof of the Culture House on Stockholm's Sergels Torg show that the delegates of the 35-nation Conference on Disarmament and Confidence Building Measures in Europe (CDE) are negotiating inside.

Outside, however, there's hardly any sign of the hectic activities of the final stages of the CDE conference. Things were different two-and-a-half years ago.

The sound of police sirens filled the Stockholm air and black limousines drove the foreign ministers of 35 CDE member countries to and from the conference venue.

Thousands of journalists reported on the opening of the conference and the Swedish media described every move their VIP guests made.

Today, only a small group of stalwarts turn up at the weekly briefing on the development of conference negotiations.

This is all the more surprising, since CDE talks have become more interesting, i.e. look more likely to lead to success.

Two-and-a-half years ago the foreign ministers of the superpowers engaged in Cold War phrasemongering.

East and West today are slowly but surely moving closer together.

A great deal of what Shultz, Gromyko and their respective allies said in Stockholm in January 1984 no longer applies.

This is a good thing too.

The conference which set out to prevent the outbreak of a war caused "by misunderstandings" would otherwise stand no chance of presenting a final document on which all members can agree.

The general mood is one of optimism despite the pressure of the planned conference deadline (19 September) and the unsolved problems.

Only a "political accident", it is claimed, can prevent a positive outcome.

Many aspects rejected outright two-and-a-half years ago are now signed and sealed.

Will there be a declaration renouncing the use of force?

"Europe will not become a safer place," said US Secretary of State George Shultz, "if declarations have long since been valid are again brought to paper."

In the meantime, however, even President Reagan has stated that a further document containing such a commitment can do no harm.

How to formulate such a document, western diplomats feel, is no major problem.

What about inspections and on-the-spot observations of military activities?

In 1984 Andrei Gromyko, Moscow's foreign minister at the time, rejected any such idea by claiming that Nato was just looking for a "gap in the fence so as to be able to snoop about".

Today's chief Soviet delegate at the CDE conference, Oleg Grinevski, gives the assurance that his country is willing to allow inspectors who wish to make

sure that the Soviet military is not breaching existing agreements to visit the Soviet Union.

The Soviets are even willing to allow aerial inspections.

After over two years of stonewalling and eyeing each other up the Stockholm conference began to gather momentum.

The difficult problem of which types of military manoeuvres should be notifiable has been solved.

The question of how to include troop movements in the notification system has also been solved.

For a long time the USA was reluctant to agree to advance notification of the movement of troops across the Atlantic, claiming that Atlantic manoeuvres had nothing to do with a conference on European security.

The Soviets countered by emphasising that the transportation of troops to Europe certainly does affect European security.

The result was that the USA gave way.

In future, notification will be given any time the USA sends soldiers to Europe for a military exercise.

"Concentrations of troops" will also be notifiable in future, for example, of Soviet troops on the Polish border, as Western delegates cryptically pointed out.

The neutral states, whose defence is based on speedy mobilisation, were not at all happy about this arrangement between the big powers.

Major reserve duty training exercises will also be classed as a "concentration of troops" in future.

Some diplomats seem unable to keep up with the pace at which concessions are being exchanged during the final CDE phase.

Soviet ambassador in London, Leonid Zamyatin, interpreted Grinevski's announcement in Stockholm of "one or two inspections per year and per country" as meaning "one to two per military bloc".

## East-West relations topped Kohl's agenda in Sweden

The international situation and East-West relations were the main topics when Chancellor Helmut Kohl visited Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson in Stockholm.

They talked among other things about the future of nuclear energy, international collaboration between all countries which have nuclear energy plants, the position on South Africa and the question of asylum seekers.

Chancellor Kohl praised Sweden's role in the Five Continents Initiative, which sets out to achieve a ban on nuclear tests.

Apart from Sweden's prime minister Carlsson, members of the group, which was initiated by the murdered Swedish Prime Minister, Olaf Palme, are the presidents of Argentina, Mexico and Greece, the Indian prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, and the former president of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere.

Kohl informed the Swedish government that an exchange of ideas is planned between a group of experts

There was a simple explanation for Zamyatin's apparent backtracking: he had been misinformed.

US State Department spokesman Charles Redman claimed that the Soviet announcement not to allow inspections in many military no-go areas was preventing progress.

The CDE negotiations, however, do not relate to these areas.

What is more, Nato also feels that there are certain things to which inspectors should not be granted access. Redman too had been incorrectly informed.

One question which is still unsolved is the size above which a manoeuvre or transfer of troops has to be reported. Since the Helsinki final accords the threshold was 25,000 soldiers.

The West wants this figure reduced to 6,000 and the East to 18,000.

A compromise has yet to be found. This is not just a matter of arithmetic. The threshold of 6,000, says the East, would lead to a ridiculously large number of notifications.

The West for its part feels that a reduction to 18,000 would be no more than an optical rectification.

Due to the structure of its exercises, the West points out, the Warsaw Pact wouldn't have to notify a single manoeuvre more than it does now. Time is running out.

This is good for the conference, since all 35 members have at long last realised that delaying tactics are no longer appropriate.

There is also no time left to discuss each word and comma in the final document.

This could give each of the 35 countries a pretext for rejecting a final document.

A prolongation of talks to enable such problems to be solved is not planned.

The chief US delegate Barry has repeatedly emphasised that talks must end on 19 September.

This means that either all CDE members agree on the final document or, contrary to current expectations, they all go home empty-handed.

Hannes Gamillscheg  
(Köln: Stadt-Anzeiger,  
Cologne, 2 September 1986)

## Gaddafi weakens cause of the non-aligned

WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE

The venue of the eighth summit conference of the nonaligned movement Harare could have had symbolic character.

In the vicinity of the apartheid state of South Africa the all too loosely linked nonaligned countries could be effectively demonstrated the unity of their rejection of racism. The conference was expected to do so.

Libya's Colonel Gaddafi successfully managed to turn this problem into a background issue.

His threats and excessive invective against the nonaligned movement distracted attention from specific problems, only doing justice to his reputation.

Many people spontaneously recalled the words of Egypt's former president Anwar El Sadat, who questioned the Libyan leader's common sense.

It was Gaddafi's first appearance since the USA air raids on Tripoli and Benghazi.

The trauma of these attacks and the absence of practical solidarity would seem to have had a lasting effect on him.

Gaddafi's behaviour at the conference also reflects the disappointment of the fact that even collaboration with Iran and Syria was unable to get a statement on state terrorism (mainly with the USA in mind) included in a draft resolution for the conference.

Public appearances of this kind limit sympathies for Gaddafi, even among those who regard the USA's action as a violation of international law or at least a violation of the dictates of reasonable politics.

Gaddafi's conduct in Harare may even give Washington a further justification of its earlier and perhaps planned operations.

His behaviour was alarming in every respect and weakened the cause of the nonaligned movement.

The movement's new chairman, however, the generally moderate prime minister of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, whose aim is to steer the organisation towards true nonalignment, need not be resigned.

Gaddafi's behaviour, which was probably the result of a feeling of isolation, may well have increased the isolation, even in the case of the movement's more radical members.

Klaus Kleinbaum  
(Westdeutsche Allgemeine,  
Essen, 5 September 1986)

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## ■ HOME AFFAIRS

## Optimistic mood likely to help government campaign

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

There are plenty of stumbling-blocks on the way to the general election in January.

State elections in Bavaria on 12 October, for example, or the city parliament elections in Hamburg on 9 November.

Trends can change fast, but there again no-one can say whether these short-term winds of change will have any noticeable significance at all on the outcome of the general election.

Let us take a look at the facts and figures of this campaign.

One fact is that the FDP is a reliable coalition partner for the CDU and CSU. The Greens, on the other hand, are at most a dubious partner for the SPD.

And as for the figures, the CDU/CSU gained 48.8 per cent of the votes at the last general election and the SPD 38.2 per cent, i.e. there was a difference of 10.6 per cent.

The biggest increase in the share of votes at a general election ever achieved by the SPD since 1949 was 4.4 per cent.

The biggest corresponding decrease in the CDU/CSU's share was 4.8 per cent.

Even when Franz Josef Strauss ran to the chancellorship in the 1980 general election the CDU/CSU only lost 4.1 per cent.

Of course, no calculation is complete without the smaller parties, the Free Democrats and the Greens.

Here, too, however, sensations are very unlikely.

The FDP could get a slightly better

vote this time (1983 election: 6.9 per cent), whereas the Greens cannot expect to improve their position (1983: 5.6 per cent).

In fact, this chaotic movement, which has been unable to consolidate its position as a political party, may find itself unable to obtain the five per cent of the vote needed to win any seats in the Bundestag.

And now to the election campaign itself. West German intellectuals are not keen on Chancellor Kohl. What is more, his cabinet exudes anything but zest and vitality.

On the other hand, who talks today about the Kiesling affair, rearmament, Zimmermann's catalyst problems, Count Lambsdorff's resignation, Bitburg or speed limits?

The highly controversial amendment to the labour law regulations in spring, for example, is a dead issue for the campaign.

Even the problem of mass unemployment has declaratory significance more than anything else.

So what issues are going to rouse and enthuse the voters and rally supporters around a party-political cause?

Probables are nuclear energy, unemployment, refugees, the Neue Heimat scandal, terrorism, Red-Green chaos and social hardships.

Yet this range of issues shows that there is no central, no really major election campaign issue.

The East-West summits since 1982 have reduced the population's fear of war.

The economy is in good shape. The economic facts and figures are splendid (including reasonable increases in real income levels).

With zero inflation the value of mo-

ney is more stable than in Japan or Switzerland.

Mortgage interest rates are falling; oil and petrol are cheaper than they have been for years.

People are going on holidays and buying more than they have done for many years.

The general mood is one of optimism, not pessimism.

Even though Chancellor Kohl's cabinet doesn't deserve credit for all these developments the government in office always benefits if the situation is satisfactory.

Against this political background it is fair to assume that polling day, 25 January 1987, is unlikely to bring about any fundamental changes.

The election campaign which has just begun will probably stir up a lot of wind but not a storm.

Jürgen Offenbach  
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 30 August 1986)

## Continued from page 1

and feels that peace can only mean the annihilation of Israel.

The USA is the only country which can and wants to protect Israel the USA is the other main enemy.

As long as Arab leaders such as Arafat, Assad and even King Hussein are too weak to pursue a constructive peace policy, one of the main reasons being their fear of terrorists, American peace-keeping initiatives can do little to help.

Until successful initiatives are developed the world will have to face up to the hydra of Arab terrorism.

Leaving the whole thing up to the Americans, the usual approach by Europeans who shy away from the responsibility of troublesome measures, will only persuade Washington to take military action.

This would become superfluous if the West could jointly bring its weight to bear in some other way. This, however, presupposes a united stance.

Dieter Schröder  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 8 September 1986)

## Issues, not personalities, key to FDP election strategy

fluence on industry will be reduced. In the next legislative period the FDP wants to speed up the reduction of subsidies and the privatisation of public services and sectors of the economy, both of which have been repeatedly called for but not yet achieved.

In its election manifesto the FDP demands better opportunities for middle-income groups, the self-employed and persons setting up new businesses, i.e. groups which represent its main voting potential.

It would also like to see the official hours of business of shops, banks, administrative authorities and doctors' surgeries extended once a week.

FDP rejects any phasing out of nuclear energy as long as other ecologically harmless sources of energy have not been found.

It demands that the further use of nuclear energy be subject to stricter controls and safety provisions.

In accordance with its party congress resolution the concept of nuclear fuel reprocessing is to be reappraised.

The FDP rejects the commercial use of fast breeder reactor technology and at the same time calls for greater energy research and energy-saving efforts.

Its manifesto is only 22 pages long. This means it has been clearly tightened up compared with the manifesto for the 1983 election which was 32 pages long.

The manifesto for the election before that, which had Hans-Dietrich Genscher on its cover, was 99 pages long.

The FDP has not yet decided what its motto will be for this election.

As the CDU's general secretary, Heiner Geissler, announced last month at a meeting of the party's national executive committee, the CDU and CSU hope to have completed their work on a joint election manifesto before the CDU party congress begins at the beginning of October.

The CDU and CSU hope to list 25 programme points showing how the Federal Republic of Germany can develop into a modern and progressive industrial society.

Both the CDU and CSU believe that technological progress and an efficient economy must serve the interests of human beings.

Both parties will also reject the phasing out of nuclear energy propagated by the SPD, calling instead for more energy saving and research into alternative sources of energy.

Dieter Goss  
(Die Welt, Bonn, 29 August 1986)

## Dispute delays conservative manifesto

There has been a delay in issuing the CDU/CSU joint election manifesto. Manifestos often take a long time to prepare, but in this case it seems that the delay is because of internal dispute.

The CSU is taking a more obstinate stand in defending basic party principles — even though a lot of the disagreement is probably over detail.

Main differences are over the wording of the foreign and security policy statements.

One man whose name is frequently mentioned is the deputy chairman of the CDU parliamentary party, Volker Rühe, who has demonstratively shown his support for the policy of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP).

Back in the days when the CDU and CSU were Opposition parties there was more squabbling about the CSU plans to establish itself as a fourth political party at national level than about the content of election manifestos.

The CSU generally accepted the election manifestos without causing too much of a fuss.

Both parties knew that disputes just before the election are unlikely to win votes.

Even when CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss was candidate for chancellorship in 1980 there was speedy agreement between the two parties on the election manifesto.

The CDU and CSU should do themselves a favour by settling their differences of opinion over how the manifesto should be worded as soon as possible.

Manifestos don't decide elections anyway.

Karl-Hugo Priys  
(Nordwest-Zeitung, Oldenburg, 1 September 1986)



## ■ POLITICS

## Free Democrats ready to play the conservative card in Hamburg

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) caused a stir when he suggested recently that the FDP and the SPD might form a coalition in Hamburg after the election there in November. Rubbish, thought many observers.

The SPD have been in power without a break since the war in Hamburg and it has an absolute majority in the present assembly. And in mayor Klaus von Dohnanyi the party has someone who has been able to increase public trust in it. He has shrewdly managed to portray himself as a populist politician above inter-party rivalries.

He told the FDP that it shouldn't start bargaining until it had some assembly members to bargain with. It has no one in the assembly.

### Suspicious aroused

In Bonn, Genscher's suggestion was greeted coldly. The CDU immediately suspected that a return of the entire FDP to the SPD was being planned.

The CDU warned against "commuter party shuttling" in coalitions between the different parties.

The FDP itself was no bundle of enthusiasm, either. Helmut Haussman, the party's business manager, said the issue was unnecessary and harmful.

He felt that negotiations for a coalition in Hamburg could be an electoral liability nationally if they took place

### NÜRNBERGER Nachrichten

during a heated run-up to the general election at the beginning of next year.

This could cause in-fighting between FDP between those wanting a change and those wanting to stick by the conservatives.

But now, Ingo von Münch, the Hamburg FDP chairman, has changed his mind and now favours a coalition with the SPD. He has managed to overcome opposition — but it cost him a lot of effort because the party lost a lot of left-wing members when it swung from the SPD to the conservatives in 1982. This left most of the rest supporting the change.

In the end von Münch worked on the fact that the chances of a Liberal-CDU coalition in November are nil. Both the pollsters and politicians agree on that one.

With their candidates Hartmut Perschau and Jürgen Echterbach it would seem improbable that the CDU will even reach 40 per cent. And if they want to form a coalition they would have to do much better than that.

The FDP have however left the coalition question open in order to avoid ruining the Union's chances.

Von Münch is gambling that the SPD will lose seats. Developments in recent weeks have increased the Liberal's chances considerably.

The SPD Senate has been having problems. Two Senators have resigned following scandals.

In one, a criminal shot his wife, a public prosecutor and then himself dead while in police custody.

In the other, police besieged a peaceful demonstration of several hundred for a day without letting anyone sit or use lavatories. The action was widely regarded as being legally doubtful and morally unsupportable. The electoral effects on the SPD could be wide. They could lose their absolute majority.

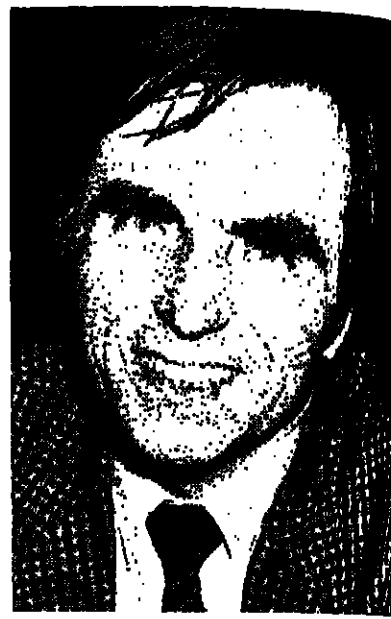
Mayor von Dohnanyi was able to defuse the scandals somewhat by demanding, a getting, the resignations of Senators Rolf Lange and Eva Leithäuser. But that might not be enough.

His efforts to play down the scandals were obviously aimed at rescuing his image and holding on to votes. Never before have resignations from the Senate been tendered so quickly.

There have been a whole series of scandals over the years, in environment and health for example. But putting the blame on heads has always been avoided. But an election is coming up in Hamburg and the mayor has clearly decided to show that he can be tough.

A recent poll by the Dortmund Forsa-Institute shows how dangerous the situation has become for the SPD. In June they would have had an easy victory. But they have now slid from 51.5 per cent in 1982 to a low of 44 per cent.

The CDU will not be able to profit



Ingo von Münch ... did some persuasive talking. (Photo: dpa)

from the SPD's problems. They are floating around the 39 per cent mark. The Liberals would appear to have better chances. After having been in opposition for eight years now, the polls show them reaching at least five per cent. This would be an improvement on the 1982 figure of 2.6 per cent. And would certainly be enough to gain seats again in Parliament.

The chances for participation in government for the Liberals look quite good. A Red/Green coalition is ruled out for the present. The alternative of a "Grand Coalition" just wouldn't fit into the political landscape.

The Liberals could with a coalition kill several birds with one stone. They could do away with the reputation that they are more lackeys of the CDU, it appears to be the case in Bonn and Lower Saxony.

So if the FDP plays its cards right it Continued on page 5

## Bremen first-term report: an advance here, infighting there



Klaus Wedemeier ... exudes a certain elegance. (Photo: Sven Simon)

Klaus Wedemeier has been mayor of Bremen for a year. He took over from Hans Koschnick, the highly popular long-standing former mayor who retired.

Koschnick's decision to stand down came as a surprise. He had built up an extensive personal following and is still young in political terms. But now he is the forgotten man.

Wedemeier says he models himself on Bremen's first post-war mayor, Wilhelm Kaisen. Photographs of Kaisen have appeared in various corners of city hall in the past year.

Wedemeier, now more comfortable with a year in office, is more composed. He exudes elegance, especially in contrast with Koschnick's certain rough-

ness round the edges. He has built up a reputation among colleagues of being a hard worker who pays attention to details and is capable of changing his mind if others have better arguments.

But the question remains: who is actually in charge of Bremen. Is it Wedemeier, the Senate, the SPD faction in the assembly, or the Social Democrats strong left-wing which is now just as much a dominant force in the assembly as it has been at Land party conferences.

Wedemeier doesn't toe the party line and so clashes with the Senate. What is certain is that the party sometimes isn't run along lines that Wedemeier thinks it should be run.

But despite this, Wedemeier is turning out to be an acceptable figure for most people. Even Henning Scherf, who was one of Wedemeier's challengers to succeed Koschnick, is at least cooperative on the surface.

What does Wedemeier think about his first 12 months? He regards a Constitutional Court decision in June which enabled the debt-ridden city to get some financial relief, as the most important thing to happen.

The judgment was an important one, he says. It guaranteed the city-state survival. It meant that the federal system was committed to ensure Bremen's survival.

Another plus in his favour is the decision by Daimler-Benz to move its production of sports cars from Sindelfingen

to Bremen and to bring much needed jobs to the depressed Bremen job market. The town has also been able to secure more employment from Krupp Atlas Electronics, who handle military contracts, for its ship-building yards.

They intend to increase the present workforce from 3000 to 6000. Wedemeier also claims credit for himself and the Senate that it took only six months for them to bring out a budget to cope with the state's debt. He does admit however that in view of the rigorous cuts involved, that one can expect resistance from the unions and from within the ranks of the SPD itself.

Thoroughness belongs to the Wedemeier style. Anything submitted to him is thoroughly scrutinised before it receives his approval. He introduced a new department to help him process and coordinate the paper work involved in the Senate.

He also shook up the town hall by replacing its chief of staff and the head of the public relations. Otherwise he left the others as they were.

However Wedemeier admits that it is not all harmony and unity at the SPD. He is critical of the long list of resolutions taken at the party's conference to introduce, again, state-sponsored, job creation programmes, which, in the Chamber of Commerce's view, could burden the cooperation between the business community and the Senate.

He believes the Senate will have

problems controlling what happens to the money. He also has his doubts about the resolution which called for the nationalisation of key industries.

In view of the mood in the Bremen SPD, he admits that here and there, he will have to be make some changes to his economic policies. But he does not see any insurmountable problems.

He does not hesitate to emphasise the good relationship between the business community and the Bremen town hall. An assertion which large sections of the business community confirms.

The State election is coming up in the autumn of 1987. But so far Wedemeier has been guarded on the subject. He knows that the chairman of the CDU's



going to Bonn. So the unsuccessful opposition party have the problem of finding a successor.

Wedemeier does not believe that the Free Democrats will make it into the parliament but he does reckon with the Greens.

He thinks that the SPD can take votes from the Greens because the SPD are more capable of putting their programme into effect.

The Mayor does not see his party joining their absolute majority. Therefore he can avoid awkward questions on the matter of a possible coalition with the Greens.

Wolfgang Heyen, (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 September 1986)

## ■ PERSPECTIVE

## Importance of having good neighbours in the East

### Frankfurter Allgemeine

Most people in the Federal Republic think that good relations with the European East Bloc countries are essential.

This has nothing to do with either anti-Americanism and neutralism — both of which again seem to be fashionable — or with any weariness of the issue by the West.

A country in the heart of Europe is committed to get on well with all its Eastern neighbours if it is a member of the Atlantic alliance.

Both the geographical proximity and historical experience have shaped the ties between Germans and East Europeans.

The Germans understand the East Europeans better than anyone further west. They also have a special responsibility for their neighbours to the east.

Far-sighted Germans in the Weimar Republic set about establishing good relations with eastern neighbours. But the problem then was that Germany was too preoccupied with its own worries.

The awe-inspiring rule of Trotsky, Lenin and Stalin in Russia also alienated the whole of the East from the Germans.

A network of unpredictable enmities in the regions between Russia and Germany hampered attempts to understand each other better.

The Weimar Republic was too short-lived to be able to pave the way. Then Hitler appeared. For him, Eastern Europe was no more than the object of cynical power politics.

The second, free, German republic now finds obstacles which already made things difficult for the first.

In particular, a new and much more significant obstacle now exists: the Soviet Union rules over the eastern half of the continent.

This should not prevent West Germans and the Federal Republic of Germany from trying to achieve a better understanding between East and West, even in the — by no means unalterable and iron-curtained — borders marked out by the other side.

Eastern Europe is a task for Germans, a task they are trying to fulfil.

This includes talks between politicians, which often result in useful agreements and collaboration between churches, universities, firms and thousands of personal encounters.

But shouldn't there be some kind of hierarchy for these efforts: should all peoples be treated the same way?

Many people involved in the field of relations between Eastern and Western

Europe would probably become even more active if they could discover some kind of differentiation.

At first glance their discontent would seem understandable.

Doesn't a policy which intends being successful always have to focus on just a few objectives?

Don't the various experiences Germans have made with the individual peoples of Eastern Europe (and these peoples with the Germans) demand that we concentrate more on fostering relations with certain countries?

Isn't there a varying degree of interest for Germans and West Germans in each Eastern European country?

Many examples come to mind. History weighs less heavily on the German-Hungarian or German-Rumanian relationship (this includes contemporary history) than on the relationship between Germans and Poles.

The Croats are more connected with the German world than the Serbs, who have, at least during this century, had a greater leaning towards France.

On the other hand, Rumania, a primarily "Latin" nation, has always done more to cultivate its ties with its Romanian relatives, above all France and Italy.

Affinities have developed since the end of 19th century between Bulgarians and Germans, probably helped by the distance between the two peoples.

Antipathies developed, on the other hand, between the Slovenians and the Germans during the same period. This time probably due to the factor of proximity.

Hungarians, Yugoslavs and Poles too are making greater efforts than all other peoples in central Eastern Europe and South-East Europe to come into contact with West Germans, a fact which is reflected in the interest shown in these countries for the German language.

### Cancelling out

The longer the list of special factors, the more obvious it becomes that the preferences or non-preferences for the fostering of relations with one of the other people cancel each other out.

There are peoples which used to have a greater affinity for the Germans and which are now more reserved; on the other hand, there are peoples which have traditionally disliked the Germans but are now more open.

It is impossible to predict or explain how things will develop. Nothing would be more harmful than to interrupt this process by introducing hierarchical classifications of priorities. Old antagonisms pale into insignificance, whereas new ones will arise.

Perhaps the result will be a friendly and neighbourly relationship, although the word friendship should be used sparingly when referring to the co-existence between peoples.

For the Germans, all the peoples of Eastern Europe are important and none of these peoples feel indifference towards the Germans.

We should do all we can to foster relations with them all.

The only reasonable differentiation should be to give more wherever the other side has also shown its willingness to give.

Johann Georg Reismüller (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 August 1986)

## German, Polish Catholics come to terms

Efforts to improve relations between German Polish Catholics would appear to have been successful.

The three-day visit to Czesochowa by the delegation of the West German Bishops' Conference headed by Cardinal Höffner led to agreement on a major problem.

The Polish and German episcopates have agreed that every churchgoer has the right to celebrate the church service in his mother tongue if he or she wishes.

The local churches will have to decide whether the faithful of their parish really want German-language church services.

The Federal Republic of Germany cannot make this decision.

The agreement between the religious leaders of the Catholics in both countries has solved a problem which strained relations ever since the Polish primate Cardinal Glemp made his remarks two years ago about what he called the artificial problem of a German minority.

The solution now found in the presence of the man responsible for the spiritual welfare of exiles in the Federal Republic of Germany Bishop Gerhard Piechtl could still lead to friction.

However, both sides demonstrated their determination to find a pragmatic solution to this problem without involving politics.

The collaboration between German and Polish Catholics is also to be intensified via a number of other projects.

A forum of Polish and German Catholic historians are currently reappraising the troublesome aspects of the conflict-laden history of the two churches.

It is also planned to work together in the field of spiritual welfare for the Third World.

These plans by the two episcopates reflect the fact that relations between German and Polish Catholics at grassroots level are very good.

One can only hope that the politicians of both countries do not turn the latest compromise into another political bone of contention.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 28 August 1986)

### Continued from page 4

has the chance coming out from under the shadow of the CDU and the CSU.

The feeling is that the party cannot afford over a long period of time to be seen as a purely functional party. The Liberals are attracted by the idea of breaking out of the rigid "coalition-faction" in Bonn and the setting up of at least one coalition in a Land with the SPD.

Genscher's and Münch's intentions are most certainly a broadside at the old enemy Franz Josef Strauss in Munich. They want him to show him that he cannot handle them however he wants.

The continual animosity of Strauss has to be halted if not least to preserve their standing and self-respect. A coalition in Hamburg could certainly help them have more weight in Bonn.

Inge Prüll (Nürnberger Nachrichten, 22 August 1986)

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## ■ LABOUR

## Mobility and the irregular pattern of unemployment

Frankfurter Allgemeine

There are signs that Germany is becoming an immobile society. Many employers in parts of the south cannot find enough manpower — not even temporary staff in a lot of cases.

But in the crisis regions of the west and north, employment exchanges are inundated with people looking for work.

Why don't unemployed workers move to areas where jobs are available? Or is it unreasonable to expect them to? Has the network of welfare benefits made people lazy?

An economy needs regional mobility. This has always been the case and financial incentives were often provided to people willing to "stay mobile".

Only a few decades ago it was tradition in the crafts for journeymen to move around to gather experience.

This departure from familiar surroundings was always limited to a certain phase in a person's life or to a certain type of person.

History has shown that the overwhelming majority of people are only willing to uproot and move elsewhere in times of need.

According to occupational researcher Dieter Blaschke regional mobility as a mass phenomenon has probably always been a response to economic or political crisis situations.

Hopes of improving occupational and social status have not been as significant.

This applies to most emigrants as well as to the enormous internal migrations from the agrarian East to the industrialised West of Germany.

It also holds true for the influx of migrant workers from Mediterranean countries, and even more so for political and religious refugees.

Just after 1945, for example, mobility in the Federal Republic of Germany was extremely high due to the migration of millions of expellees, refugees and people bombed out of their homes.

However, society gradually consolidated and people began to settle down.

The fact that there was now more to lose made the thought of moving to another district even less appealing, even if this meant missing the chance of greater occupational advancement, more interesting work and better earnings.

People were also unwilling to abandon familiar things such as friends, acquaintances, clubs.

These relations do not evolve from one day to the next and geographical proximity is essential if they are to be maintained.

This development is fashionably called a "change in values", although it basically entails nothing more than a return to normality.

Most people want to settle down, find a place they can call home and establish a stable social environment.

People who are always mobile never really get properly involved in anything.

The trend towards immobility, however, is not solely determined by the inertia of each individual. External factors have also helped.

The federal system in this country makes it almost impossible for families with children who go to school to move to another state.

Another factor is the emancipation of women. More women want to go out to work to gather their own occupational experience and establish contacts outside of the family. They would have to sacrifice a great deal if they suddenly upped and moved.

Many women today are simply not as willing to move as they used to be.

The extension of job dismissal provisions also weakens a person's readiness to move.

These factors make it clear that mobility is not of value in itself. It is not always rewarded. It can be economically bad for some people.

Many unemployed people in the areas particularly hard-hit by unemployment own houses there and have thus become completely immobile.

Even allowances from the employment exchanges cannot help them out of this dilemma: owning a house which in many cases still has a mortgage on it and which as a rule can only be sold or let at a considerable financial loss.

In addition, the cost of living in a different area, especially in the big urban conurbations, may be much higher.

Nevertheless, it is surprising how high the degree of mobility still is.

Every year almost five per cent of the West German population moves to another district.

The corresponding figure thirty years ago was seven per cent.

A representative survey by the Institute for Employment Research showed that the regional mobility of unemployed persons is much higher.

Of the unemployed persons inter-

viewed by the Institute in summer 1983 eight per cent stated that they had moved to a different town since their unemployment began in November 1981.

A further nine per cent could not be interviewed as they had moved to an unknown destination.

The direction of internal migration is indicative of the structure of mobility. For many years there has been a clear North-South migration flow.

According to an analysis by the Institut der Deutschen Wirtschaft covering the period 1971-1985, the population of Bavaria increased by 424,000, of Hesse by 105,000, and of Baden-Württemberg by 89,000 as a result of internal migration.

North Rhine-Westphalia, on the other hand, recorded a corresponding loss of 357,000 inhabitants during the same period, and internal migration accounted for a population loss of 66,000 in the Saarland.

Although the complaints of employers in the south of Germany are understandable they are nonetheless one-sided.

They overlook the fact that many people are already behaving in accordance with "market demands" and have moved to areas where work is available.

Employers, for good reasons, always see their own problems first.

They are unlikely to ask themselves what would happen if mobility were to increase.

Is such an increase necessary or even desirable for the economy as a whole?

In the past employers often decided to set up companies in areas where labour was available.

Is the factor labour worth less today compared with the factor capital?

The regions from which people have migrated in search of work are already feeling the adverse after effects.

The prices of houses and real estate are falling, the turnover of craft industries and the retail trade is declining and public services deteriorating.

In the long run no country can just stand by and do nothing in such a situation.

Continued on page 9

## Community project helps older tradesmen help the younger

A community project aimed at employing young qualified tradesmen who cannot find work has been set up in Hamburg.

Its services are aimed at low-income groups such as hospitals, children's homes, institutions for old people and welfare groups.

The scheme is being financed by the city of Hamburg, a Hamburg bank and individual donations. Several well-known entertainers have donated proceeds from performances.

Senior staff have been recruited from the ranks of veteran tradesmen near retirement age.

The project is the Gemeinnützige Werkstätten GmbH. It was launched by the Lebensabendbewegung (LAB).

The workshop is believed to be the only one of its kind in the country. It was started through newspaper advertisements and efforts by job centres.

Now both young and old work together as painters, joiners, upholsterers, sheet-metal workers and plumbers.

Erich Köhn, the chairman of the Lebensabendbewegung emphasised, that the workshop is not a hobby-shop or occupational therapy.

"It's aim is to work economically and

be judged according to industrial standards."

Bonn President Richard von Weizsäcker sent his congratulations when the workshop opened this month.

Bonn Minister of Family Affairs and Youth, Rita Süsmuth, has included the workshop in her "Pluspunkte für die neuen Alten" campaign.

In future it is planned to provide a vocational preparation year for school-leavers without training places.

The city of Hamburg and the Hamburger Sparkasse savings bank have given money to the workshop, one LAB member bequeathed DM50,000 and an anonymous donor gave his entire record collection worth DM27,000.

Nana Mouskouri, Freddy Quinn, Karel Gott and Roger Whittaker have all sung to raise money for the LAB workshop.

Now the workshop is hoping for more orders.

The first order came from a married couple which had had enough of cutting back its hedges and decided to order a wrought-iron trellis.

Gisela Kranefuss

(Die Welt, Bonn, 3 September 1986)

## Industry concern over jobs staying unfilled

Lübecker Nachrichten

Schleswig-Holstein is having success with a policy of creating employment by financing jobs rather than unemployment.

It is following the principle that the more money firms make, the more jobs they create.

However economic success is not a social success. Objections have come from various quarters about subsidies going to where there is already money.

The apparent absurdity in Germany is that there are more than two million people unemployed yet more and more firms can't find staff.

The president of the Employers' Federation, Otto Esser, is worried about it: how is unemployment expected to fall if job vacancies and new jobs in industries of the future cannot be filled?

How is the economy expected to stay healthy if its main problem is labour shortage, not the oil, financial or currency crises?

Individual cases do not allow sweeping statements about plenty of people being without work but few being willing, or able. The problems facing the labour market are too complex for that.

Politicians, trade unions and employers will not find an easy and fast solution. The many attempts to influence the labour market via government job creation schemes and so on have not been able to provide politically practicable remedies.

In most cases the effects of such programmes were limited to a short period of time and to a small group.

Allowing for the scepticism, however, ideas such as those forwarded by Heinrich Franke, the president of the Federal Labour Office, should be welcomed, no matter how unconventional they may be.

Franke feels that the Federal Labour Office's money should be used more often to reduce unemployment.

In many cases it is better to use money to finance jobs and not unemployment — as the Schleswig-Holstein government has been doing.

It gives direct subsidies for jobs and has already seen the first signs of success.

From a rational economic point of view, it is a direct and unimpeachable way of creating jobs. But socially, it is not so acceptable.

The Bundesbank provided clear evidence for a direct link between a firm's profitability and its willingness to invest in new jobs.

In other words: the more money the firms make, the more jobs they create.

This wise old capitalist saying, however, goes against the ideological grain of Social Democrats and even seems unpalatable to the not exactly anti-industry government in Bonn: Bonn's half-hearted tax reforms prove the point.

Politicians committed to improving social prosperity understandably find it difficult to explain to voters why the government should do even more to the pockets of the big-income earners.

Achim Hauenschild

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 3 August 1986)

## ■ FINANCE

## Japan hits top spot in charts

Japan is for the first time the world's leading economic competitor, according to a table compiled by the European Management Forum.

Its report puts Japan for the first time ahead of the United States, which was a good second. Switzerland was third and Germany fourth.

Germany's export performance was better than either the Japanese or the Americans. The report says that, because of its strong and particularly market-oriented economy, Germany has been able to adjust to changing structures much better than all other European economies.

Leading in Europe is a good performance. The important thing now is to keep the economy in shape and not allow it to become lethargic.

There are weaknesses in certain areas that should be watched. One is the slow conversion of research and development work into marketable products.

However, Germany has a wider range of products than the Japanese.

The Japanese will remain tough competitors and will be difficult to beat in some of the particularly interesting fields of technology.

But it would be a mistake to think that because the Japanese are tremendously able that they are unbeatable as well.

A country like the Federal Republic of Germany, which expects an export surplus of roughly DM80bn, need fear none.

German exporters have moved ahead of the Japanese and Americans not only as beneficiaries of the shift in exchange rate relations, but above all as a result of its growing competitive strength.

In some cases tremendous growth rate for German exports result from the increased efforts of many firms to improve their qualitative competitiveness.

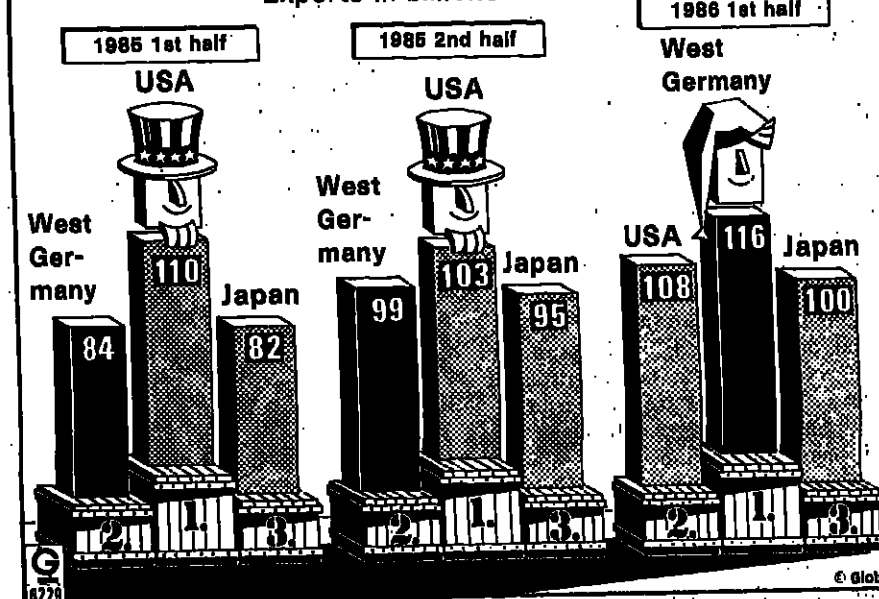
We are the days, it would seem, when worried observers of the German industrial landscape talked of a dangerous adjustment backlog.

Other countries, it was claimed, were more than one step ahead on markets for new technologies.

It now looks as if this technological gap has been closed.

Speaking to journalists in Berlin, the president of the Association of Machine and Plant Engineering Manufacturers, Professor Otto Schiele, announced that this sector is going through unparalleled technological advances.

The world's top exporters  
Exports in billions of dollars



A great deal has already been done to pave the way for the "factory of the future".

These efforts must be accompanied by moves to qualify people for the demands of new jobs.

Over half the workforce in the Federal Republic, said Schiele, must be trained or retrained.

Germany could learn from the Japanese diligence and motivation.

Success in this field will eventually decide who wins the race for the shares of the world market.

Or, as Professor Schiele put it, competition starts in the classroom and continues during training and further training.

With a great deal of skill, industriousness and hard work many developing countries are today competing against industrialised countries.

In a recent report the Berliner Bank pointed this out. Western Europe

should not underestimate the market economy oriented countries in this region.

The newly industrialising countries such as Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan and South Korea are not only following in Japan's footsteps.

They are already an even match for some industrialised countries in certain markets.

The once so powerful industrial nation Britain, for example, is a long way behind the leaders. So are France and Italy.

In the race for economic glory there is no consolation for the has-beens. Britain's concentration on lower-quality products means that it is competing directly against the up-and-coming developing countries.

The latter, however, have the advantage of lower wage levels and rising productivity.

The decline of "made in England" could serve as a lesson to us all.

(Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 24 August 1986)

## 3 per cent rise in GNP is predicted

Germany's GNP will increase in real terms by about 3 per cent this year. Domestic demand will be even higher.

These estimates put the German economy up among the world leaders. Next year it will probably contribute even more to the growth of its trading partners and of the world economy as a whole.

The high nominal export figure, says the Confederation of German Industry (BDI), hides the fact that in real terms the German economic upswing has already led to a big increase in imports.

The low price of oil and the depreciation of the dollar merely overlap real import-side movements.

In terms of volume, imports increased by 7.5 per cent during the first half of 1986, whereas exports only increased by 2 per cent.

The BDI emphasises that this healthy and steady upward trend does not need any artificial stimulation.

Experience with the economy-boosting programmes of the 1970s showed that these may even prove detrimental and trigger new inflationary impulses.

Because of the scale of the task, however, the Federal Republic of Germany cannot assume the role of "locomotive" for the world economy.

German GNP is only a fifth of the American figure and the share of German imports in the total volume of imports by OECD countries is only half just over 11 per cent the corresponding American figure (roughly 20 per cent).

dpw/rwd

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 2 September 1986)

## Interest not to be cut, but is decision final?

towards Bonn's ideas. A certain degree of monetary policy collaboration is due to the dictates of the market rather than German force of persuasion.

But the Bundesbank does find itself in a dilemma.

On the one hand, the West German export industry wants it to take the wind out of the sails of US protectionists by

making some kind of credit policy gesture. On the other, there is a danger that it could spoil its reputation by triggering inflationary potential.

Who would take the Bundesbank's monetary targets seriously if it kept on overshooting the mark?

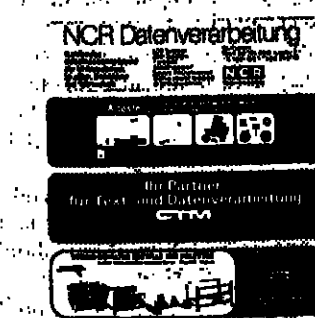
Who is going to believe in an independent German lending policy if external factors tie the hands of the central bankers?

The Central Bank Council should now consider how it can prepare for a possible downswing of the German economy. Basic interest rates which are even lower would not be the right move.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 29 August 1986)

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## ■ BUSINESS

## Exhibition reveals picture of an industry in flux

Stolter Stadt-Anzeiger

Photographic equipment manufacturers have diversified a lot over the past few years.

Video equipment, surveying equipment, supplies for use in medicine and electronics, chemical innovations such as better and faster films, reflect some of the changes.

Production for the amateur photographers is inclined to take second place to production for industry — yet there is hardly a photographic equipment manufacturer who could survive without the amateur photographer.

German firms have been forced to change for two reasons: competition from photo industries worldwide and competition from a new front — the new media.

This latter challenge is best represented by video. Videos are bought with the cash people reserve for hobbies. Cameras and film are included in that hobby money.

So most photographic specialists decided to regard videos not as a threat but as an opportunity.

The photographic fair in Cologne, *photokina*, leads the way in this. Not many years ago photographic suppliers cursed videos. Now they are on offer in whole halls at the fair.

As a consequence the *photokina* slogan has been changed from World Fair for Photography to World Fair for the Pictorial Image. It does not matter whether the picture has been taken for a video or on film.

The decision was the right one. Without the video industry *photokina* would not have had much future. Most photographic equipment manufacturers at the Cologne exhibition are displaying video equipment.

There are 10,000 photography shops in West Germany. In many of them, a monitor displays video-film next to a colour-slide projector.

Video has become the best hope for the future among photography shops, a position once occupied by cine-film.

The use of electronics has made the photographic industry more and more international. Film manufacturers need world markets to cover their expenses.

The new generation of film with its excellent colour reproduction and the extremely light-sensitive fast film, are the master-strokes of photo-chemistry.

Pictures can now be taken without a flash where once black-and-white photographers could only take pictures with artificial light, and then they would have to use every kind of dark-room trick to produce a good picture.

High development and production costs are only worthwhile, however, when they can be spread over millions of rolls of film. Producers have had to adjust to the competition to produce high-quality materials. In the film business there are only a handful of producers who can do this.

Market leader in America is Kodak, but 3M competes, often with film manufacturers in Europe.

In Asia Japan's Fuji and Sakura (known here as Konica) lead the way. In

Europe Agfa has a similar position. The success Agfa-Gevaert has had on the American market has been of a different kind. There the company has concentrated on the professional market and has won a strong position.

Agfa also does well in photographic supplies for medicine and the graphical trades — newspapers are set on film before the printed plates can be prepared, again using photo-chemistry.

Agfa's profits have risen steeply as a consequence of marketing in professional sectors.

The camera factory in Munich used to lose a million marks a day. Since these losses were halted and profitable areas expanded, Agfa profits have been noted with pleasure in parent company Bayer's balance sheet in Leverkusen.

Developments have been much the same with Kodak in Stuttgart, which also had to go through a re-structuring process.

The number of people employed reveals the trend. Six years ago Kodak employed 4,500, had an annual turnover of DM848 million and profits of DM28 million.

Then it had a run of losses including DM77 million in 1983.

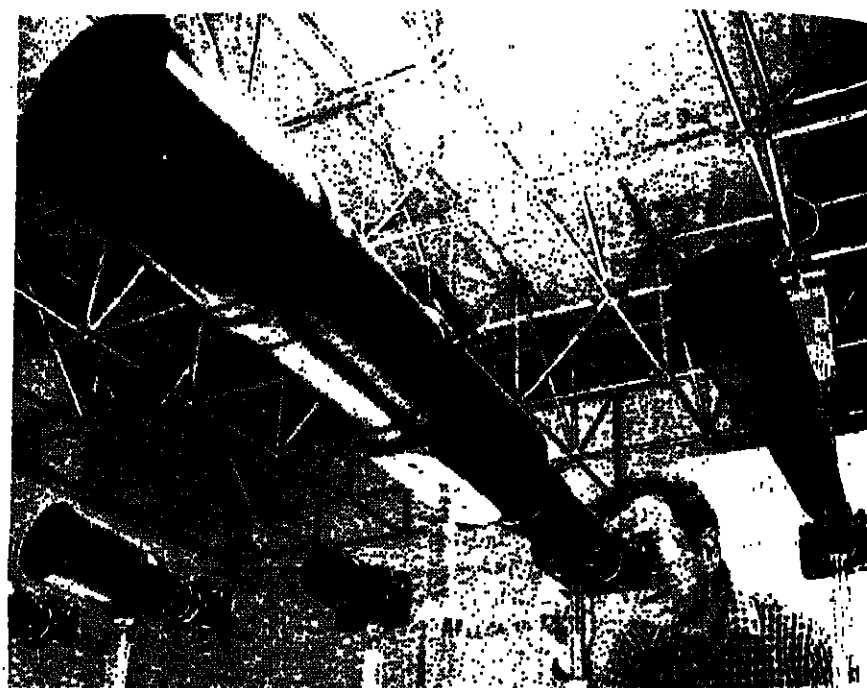
Now Kodak has a turnover of DM1.1bn a year, profits of over DM36 million and employs 3,800.

Specialist markets were exploited such as photographic supplies for professional photographers, audio-visual, film and television, microfilm, the graphical trades, medicine, photo-copying and printing systems.

In Munich where once cameras were made automatic photo-copying equipment is now produced. The German subsidiary has become in many ways a model for the American parent company.

Statistics in the West German photographic industry clearly show the changes. The number of people employed in the photographic equipment trades has dropped from 33,000 in 1981 to 25,000. But turnover has increased from DM3.9 billion five years ago to DM4.4 billion.

The photo-chemistry industry (such as films) has increased in importance at the expense of the photographic technology sector (cameras and equipment).



Keeping an eye on the competition at photokina in Cologne.

(Photo: Heinz Jürgen Karmann)

## Dumping duty on Japanese photocopiers

The European Community has put a dumping duty of 15.8 per cent on Japanese photocopiers, which have 85 per cent of the market.

There are two ways of looking at reaction of the Union of European Manufacturers of Photographic Equipment to the duty on Japanese photocopiers.

If the union is implying that the duty will contribute to strengthening the industrial basis of the industry, that means no more than that prices are going to be forced up.

If it is saying that consumers will gain from higher quality levels (as a result of increased research and development), and a greater range of models of European manufacture, it is admitting in fact that it cannot compete either with the technology nor the variety of equipment available from Japan.

The Japanese have captured about 85 per cent of the one billion dollar European market for photo-copying machines, but their success has not been based on favourable prices alone.

It stems from a large range of products as well. The European Commission says their prices in Europe are between 20 and 45 per cent below those in Japan.

Companies such as Océ van der Grinten, Rank Xerox, IBM and Kodak have all protested against the duty. They all include photo-copying machines of Japanese origin in their own range, sold with their own trademarks, of course.

Oddly enough overlapping between Japanese imports and local models is minimal. The Japanese undercut each other in the sector of the market in which they are dominant and not their European competitors.

In fact the move imposing the special duty is a way of blocking markets before the next technical revolution in photo-copying machines makes its effect felt on markets.

The optical system will be overtaken by laser technology. European manufacturers need a breather. They should be allowed that.

The Japanese take every opportunity of pampering their own industry.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 28 August 1986)



A blooming miracle. This Camcorder, on show in Cologne, is a combination of video camera and recorder.

(Photo: dpa)

## ■ NUCLEAR ENERGY

## Economically dispensable, say government-ordered reports

Wallmann stated that it would be "irresponsible" to drop nuclear energy. Many people will now start asking whether the government's inflexibility on this issue does not reflect greater irresponsibility.

The discussion does not centre on a heave-ho model for an immediate shut-down of all 19 West German power plants nor on some distant plan for the late 21st century.

The proposals forwarded are for a medium-term strategy, involving the immediate start of a phasing-out period as well as an appropriate transitional period before all nuclear power plants are closed down.

At the same time, it is hoped that this strategy will stimulate research and energy policy initiatives which combine the purely static assessment of the economically feasible with the absolutely essential dynamic appraisal of overall policy implications.

The RWI report is characterised by a rather static evaluation of the problem.

The model computations relating to the phasing-out of nuclear energy do

Süddeutsche Zeitung

not offset the resultant findings by referring to possible energy-saving potentials, such as changed electricity price structures or technological innovations for household appliances.

Washing machines in 1984, for example, used about 15 per cent less electricity than the washing machines in 1978.

The figures are even better for refrigerators and deep-freezers. There can be doubt about the fact that modern electronics will make more energy saving possible, well beyond the levels calculable today.

The possibilities of denitration and desulphurisation of modern (and smaller) coal-fired power plants and possible development on the heat energy market.

In a dynamic strategy just as much importance should be attached to the opportunities of conversion as to phase-out risks.

## Surveys unleash more arguments about the pros and cons

During the first two years after a shut-down of nuclear power plants growth would drop by between one and 2.5 per cent and 100,000 jobs would be lost.

Bonn Research Minister, Heinz Riesenhuber, urged all politically responsible people not to question the government's pollution control policy by allowing additional air pollution.

Economics Minister Bangemann said the reports had confirmed his opinion that a short-term and even long-term phasing-out of nuclear energy would have serious ecological, social, energy policy and general economic policy implications, even if electricity prices were only slightly increased.

The chairman of the RWI, Professor Hans Karl Schneider, who is also member of the government's Council of Economic Advisers, emphasised that noticeable economic disadvantages in the case of a phasing-out of nuclear energy by 2010 would only then occur if the reactors operating today were allowed to continue operating for at least another 20 years, if the power plants currently under construction came on stream, and if electricity generated by nuclear power were replaced by imported coal.

Only under this assumption does the RWI come to the conclusion that additional fuel costs would be offset by lower capital costs if electricity generated by nuclear energy were replaced by electricity from coal-fired power plants. This calculation only works out, Schneider added, if there is no great increase in the price of imported coal.

Bangemann stressed that if the Federal Republic of Germany and other countries took the wrong decision and decided to do without nuclear energy there would be a jump in demand for coal and oil with the accompanying increases in prices.

Problems do not just relate to the energy policy framework.

The job risk assumption (roughly 50,000 people are employed in the nuclear energy industry) must be related to the forecast of the employment opportunities of a changed energy policy scenario.

Concern for macroeconomic losses cannot be viewed in isolation from the expectation of new perspectives for the economy as a whole.

Admittedly, a number of questions remain unanswered.

What are the climatic problems of increased emissions of carbon dioxide?

What are the energy-policy implications for the Third World?

What has got to be done at a European level?

More important, however, is the fact that the supporters of a fundamental energy policy change will no longer be stigmatised as enemies of the system or "left-wing crackpots".

Alternatives in the field of energy policy are gradually taking shape.

Energy is bound to be a major issue during the general election campaign.

The reserved reaction of the government to the expert opinions compiled on its behalf speaks volumes.

Martin E. Siskind

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 4 September 1986)

At the moment the amount of electricity generated by nuclear power worldwide corresponds to the production of 400 million tons of hard coal.

The RWI calculated that if nuclear energy were dropped electricity prices would increase by 4.1 pfennigs during the first five non-nuclear years.

The ecological institutes dispute the fact that electricity prices need increase noticeably and that there would be supply bottlenecks.

The reserve capacities of the electricity industry could initially cover the loss of electricity generated by nuclear power, said Professor Martin Jaenicke from the Berlin institute.

Contrary to Schneider's claims, said

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Jaenicke, there would be no overloading of the electricity network.

Even if electricity costs were to increase this would not be a problem for the economy as a whole.

The price of electricity is a relatively insignificant factor in international competition.

The ecological institutes reject the assumptions that the demand for electricity would increase.

There is still a considerable energy-saving potential, they point out.

The improved use of a combined production of electricity and heat could be one answer.

A more rational use of energy by industry and the local communities alone, they claimed, would make a power plant capacity of 40,000 megawatts superfluous.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 September 1986)

## ■ THE ARTS

## Buddhism, Hinduism and the victorious ones

Hannoversche Allgemeine

An exhibition of Indian art has opened in Cologne's Künsthalle. The 123 works have been presented by the Berlin Museum for Indian Art, part of the Prussian State Collection.

The sculptures and reliefs of stone, terracotta, bronze works and miniature paintings originate from the second century BC to the 19th century.

There is a touch of the sacred in the lay-out of the exhibition, subdued overhead lighting and spots on particular objects and show-cases.

One sculpture is of a figure sitting cross-legged with the head slightly inclined and an introspective look on the face, a figure sunk in deep contemplation.

This is how the visitor sees Jina Rish-

abhanatha, one of the 24 Jinas, the deified saints of Jainism. "Jina" means "victorious one."

The 19 centimetre-high work in brass dates from the eighth century BC and fascinates with its balanced proportions and the perfection of its execution.

The exhibition includes examples from all the great schools of Indian art, including a great variety of styles and an unusual wealth of art forms. As a consequence the visitor is overwhelmed by a variety of impressions.

The great feature of Indian art is the way it is linked closely to three great religions, Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism. There are also elements of popular belief commingled with the art.

Jainism and Buddhism hark back to their originators, the 24th Jina Mahavira who founded the Jainist sect, and Buddha, "The Enlightened One," who lived in northern India between 563 and 483 BC.

Buddha took the Middle Way but



Buddha head. Grey slate. 2nd/3rd CAD.

Mahavira was an ascetic, an omniscient sage who re-established the law in all its integrity when it became corrupt.

The Jinas and Buddha are represented in art in the main in a similar way, in a meditative position. Hinduism devel-

Continued on page 11



Krishna defeats Kalya, the snake demon. Bronze. Circa 1300AD.



River goddess Ganga. Terracotta. 6th CAD.

(Photos: Künsthalle Köln)

Fenan in the Jordanian desert was the Ruhr of antiquity.

An archaeological expedition from the Mining Museum of Bochum, headed by mineralogist Andreas Hauptmann, has again gone to the site to explore the site's copper resources.

Hauptmann said: "Fenan was one of the most important suppliers of metals to the early civilisations of Palestine."

Copper mining began in the scorching heat of the Wadi Arabah between the Red and Dead seas, north of the ancient Nabataei city of Petra, in the Chalcolithic Age (between 4500 to 3100 BC), the period when the first neolithic lake dwellings were built in Europe.

The Bochum expedition has succeeded in dating mining chambers and smelting ovens from this period.

Close to the pits and ovens they dis-

## Museum sends expedition back to the Ruhr of antiquity

covered 18 small buildings where the ancient miners lived.

These copper pits, smelting equipment and the miners' village are the earliest evidence of extensive copper mining in the Middle East.

Many slag-heaps show that copper was mined there for export. A number of smelters in a row of 25, ovens have been discovered and confirm the export idea.

No-one has before discovered such a collection of smelting ovens from the Chalcolithic period and the Early Bronze Age.

The design of the ovens was unusual. The floor was semi-circular and the walls at the sides and in the rear were made from ceramics.

The forefront of the oven was made of paving stones or from a verticle gridiron made of clay rods, to ventilate the oven by the wind during the smelting process.

In Edomite and Roman times Fenan developed into a centre for the iron industry.

The slag-heap weighing an estimated 200,000 tons indicates that thousands of tons of copper were smelted there.

But in Roman times Fenan went through a crisis because the composition of the ore changed.

During pre-Roman times the copper ore was deformed when it became liquid in the smelting process, by ferromanganese, but the Romans prospected for manganese-free ore.

Then Rome's foundry technicians had to change their ideas and had to add additional materials during the smelting process.

They admixed pyrolusite (manganese dioxide) and increased the heat to 1,400 degrees Celsius.

Technicians in the Roman way. In ancient times the quantity of wood needed to smelt copper must have been enormous and resulted in catastrophic deforestation in the region.

Continued on page 11

## Indian writers meet at Frankfurt fair

India is the dominating theme of the Frankfurt Book Fair next week. Little Indian literature has been translated into German, but this is expected to change.

Twenty-seven Indian authors are taking part in a symposium to discuss various aspects of Indian literature.

There will also be an exhibition of contemporary Indian painting in a Paulskirche in Frankfurt beginning next month.

Eighty Indian publishers will be their own stands in their own hall at the Book Fair.

The events organised to provide information about India include two exhibitions made up of 7,000 titles in all. "The Indian world in the books of old European libraries," as well as the discussion groups and a film week.

There is a need for information about India. In West Germany little is known about life in the country where the number of languages used is growing.

Hindi is the official language but in country with 684 million people, 21 states and nine territories in union with India the Constitution allows 15 languages.

Religion and moral values, power and the caste system make India a foreign world for Europeans.

Axel Michael, in his book *Indian: Portrait einer Gesellschaft* (India - Portrait of a Society), provides an introduction to this contradictory country, makes particularly clear the complex psychological structure.

This book will be published by Verlag Neue Kritik, Frankfurt, in September.

Among the few Indian authors known in this country is Salman Rushdie whose novel *Midnight's Children*, is shortly to appear in a special edition from Piper Verlag, Munich.

Rushdie writes in English. He was born in 1947 in Bombay and tells the story of people who were born on 15 August 1947, the day when India gained independence from the British crown.

Indian author Mulk Raj Anand, born in 1905, will also be taking part in the Frankfurt symposium.

Anand, who also lives in Bombay and who also writes in English, is a pioneer of modern narrative prose in India.

He has written socially critical novels and is currently engaged on the fifth volume of his seven-volume autobiography.

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 23 August 1986)

## ■ TELEVISION

## Dubbing so it isn't noticed: the art of fitting words to moving lips

Dubbing foreign films and television series is a highly developed art. Programmes such as *Dallas*, *Dynasty*, *The Professionals* and *The Untouchables* are all dubbed.

Klaus von Wahl, synchronisation director of *Dallas*, said that translating a script so that the German words fitted the lip movements of the actors on the screen was a tough job.

Although he is the synchronisation director the script is written by Heide Riedel. Usually the two jobs are done by the same person.

The synchronisation director takes a rough translation of the script of a film, watches the actors lip movements and gestures, and then fits the German words.

The less obvious the synchronisation is, the better it is. Von Wahl says: "The dialogue is good when you don't notice the dubbing."

That means that J.R. from *Dallas* or Blake Carrington from *Dynasty* have to appear to speak in the dubbed film as if they were born in Hanover. To do this the translator-script writer has to go through mental acrobatics.

It means that the short but drawn out American "Hi" is dubbed as "Guten Tag."

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Sounds formed by the lips, labials, give the most trouble. Americans like to speak without closing their lips. Such idleness with the lips is almost unknown in spoken German.

Ivar Combrinck, who synchronises the British action series *The Professionals*, said that in such cases the text had to be fiddled about with.

He said: "English is often shorter than German. We can go along with French, but the Italians speak too fast with too much text and many lip movements."

Films from Asia are often very tricky. The terse German translation of the flowery original does not fit to the actors' movements. Sometimes films have to be cut to overcome this gap.

Humour and idiomatic speech cause problems. A word for word translation of the words spoken are sometimes ridiculous. The expression "That's your own tiger" does not mean that the person addressed on the screen has a tiger for a pet but "that's your own business."

The reliefs describe scenes from the legends of Buddha's life.

The Gandhara school of art was more closely related than any other to representations of Buddha's life. The style is similar to Roman-Hellenic art.

It is very difficult for the unpractised eye of a European to differentiate between the sculptures from the three religions.

There is one feature, however, that distinguishes Hindu art: the figures have many arms.

The number of arms, and in some cases heads, indicates the god's power.

A particularly delightful example of this art is a four-armed figure of the god Ganesha. It was made in the 19th century in southern India from ivory. The figure and the base of the sculpture are made from one piece of ivory. Only the arms were made individually and then fixed to the figure.

The oldest objects in the exhibition originate from the second century BC. They are in fact the oldest examples of Indian art, small terracotta figures from the Indus Valley. The figures representing the mother-goddess were related in popular belief with fertility. A figure of this kind, 20 centimetres high in deep-grey terracotta is included in the exhibition.

Her appearance is closely related to fertility, taut breasts, slim waist, an accentuated naval and wide haunches.

From the end of the second century BC Indian artists worked in stone. The items from Buddhist "stupa" (mounds) from Bharhut and Sanchi in Bhopal are particularly significant. The Cologne exhibition includes reliefs and fragments from this period.

The "Stupa" was the most important symbol of Buddhism and Buddhist architecture. The mounds were usually in the form of a tumulus, a burial mound, shaped like a dome or tower, recalling Buddha's death and his return to Nirvana, ineffable bliss.

The Stupa was also a shrine for relics.

Emmanuel van Stein  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 27 August 1986)

Ekkehard Skonippa  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger,  
Cologne, 26 August 1986)

Gerd Eberhardt  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger,  
Cologne, 30 August 1986)

Robert Lutz  
(Die Welt, Bonn, 23 August 1986)

THIS BRONZE sculpture by Henry Moore, who has died aged 88, has been lent to Berlin for its 75th birthday next year.

(Photo: AP)

## Exhibition

Continued from page 8

reflex cameras is no longer growing. The trend is away from the large single-lens reflex camera, to the advantage of the small viewfinder cameras for 35 mm colour film.

The amateur photographer market has increased. In 1981 photography shops complained that turnover had dropped two per cent, but last year there was an increase of five per cent.

Last year and the year before 490,000 single-lens reflex cameras were sold in this country, but sales of small 35mm viewfinder cameras rose dramatically from 680,000 to 870,000 units.

This increase was achieved at the cost of pocket and disc cameras — an understandable explanation.

The new viewfinder cameras not only include automatic exposure and range-finder features but also automatic film-sensitivity selection, wind-on and filter setting.

Cameras including so many features make it almost impossible to take a poor picture. Sold at a price between DM300 and DM400, it is hardly surprising that they are successful. These cameras even produce flash automatically when a flash is required.

Automatic cameras have meant that there has been an increase in the number of photos taken. Last year amateur photographers shot 2.75 billion pictures, six per cent more than in 1984.

This was a joy not only to film manufacturers but also to photographic supplies retailers who needed the sales. The former because they supply the photographic paper on which pictures are printed, and the latter because they make their profits from photographs and not from the sale of cameras.

Every photographic dealer will say there is no point in relying on these sales, however, so they have look about for diversification.

Like *photokina* in Cologne they have settled for video cameras. There is hardly a camera manufacturer who does not go along with their thinking. Most trade names now produce not only cameras but videos as well.

The photographic equipment dealer has to cater for the amateur photographer, but the industry is only dependent on the amateur for 40 per cent of sales.

Many, such as Agfa, do only a quarter of their turnover in the amateur photographer market, and they still do quite well.

Robert Lutz  
(Die Welt, Bonn, 23 August 1986)

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(Die Welt, Bonn, 23 August 1986)

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(Die Welt, Bonn, 23 August 1986)

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(Die Welt, Bonn, 23 August 1986)

Robert Lutz  
(Die Welt, Bonn, 23 August 1986)



## ■ EDUCATION

## Academe shatters dreams of building roads



Aylä Neusel... trail-blazer.  
(Photo: jbk)

A Turkish-born woman, Dr Aylä Neusel, is deputy head of the Kassel Polytechnic. She is the second woman to hold the post.

She was born in Turkey in 1936 into a feudal world: class differences played a more decisive role than gender in determining one's academic fate.

Daughters of well-to-do families (Dr. Neusel's father was a lawyer) enjoyed educational privileges denied working-class boys.

As a young girl she dreamed of becoming a civil engineer. She wanted to build roads in Anatolia, right injustice in Turkey and bring civilization to its remotest corners.

Her ambitions met with little sympathy. Her father in particular, felt she

should do something more appropriate — preferably in an industrious and orderly German school. So she went to Stuttgart in Germany to study architecture.

It was there that she came to realise some of the disadvantages of a sheltered upper-class upbringing. Up till then she had had no practical experience of the world. Even everyday mundane things such as buying groceries was something she had never done by herself.

However she was spared having to put up with anti-foreigner hostility. The people "were in those days still very friendly," she says.

It was while studying that she met and married Günter Neusel, a young artist who is now a professor in Karlsruhe. The first of their two children was born during that time.

After she finished her studies she got a job as an assistant at Stuttgart University. She stayed there until 1971 when she was asked to join a project-group to help in founding Kassel's Polytechnic.

She was to play an active part in drawing up the curriculums for architecture and town and country planning.

In 1978 she changed to the Polytechnic's newly founded scientific centre for professional and collegiate research. She later became head of centre and was responsible for establishing research with an emphasis on the professional and academic affairs of women.

Dr. Neusel was offered a teaching post in China but had to decline. She has a lot to do.

She is involved most deeply with the development of the polytechnic.

There is a general decline in student numbers. But she is not prepared to admit that polytechnics will be unable to compete with the universities in attracting students.

If they work on finding the right image and emphasis she said, "we could hold our own, even against increasing university competition."

She does not hesitate to point out that the universities are very much a male dominated world. And this she feels is today a point in the polytechnic's favour.

She intends to begin her two-year term devoting herself, among other things, to the development and strengthening of research into women's issues and the assertion of their rights.

The issues of work and economic independence are the most important ones for women today.

Stuttgart authorities impressed by her talents made efforts to enlist her services. However she was urged by many to stay in Kassel, where she had laid important foundation stones for women's research.

She felt very flattered by the reaction but was at the same time appalled.

Such manifestations she said, "also restrict one's freedom, the end-effect is that the decision to be taken is no longer completely your own."

Anne Riedel  
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt,  
Hamburg, 31 August 1986)

## Retraining for unemployed graduates

Siemens, the giant electronics group, is running training courses in communications technology for unemployed academics.

The scheme is being run in conjunction with the Ministry of Employment and being financed through the Labour Office.

This year more than 1,500 have attended courses in 14 cities.

Courses last from between six months and two years. Participants learn about the technical and business administration areas of data processing.

About 90 per cent of the students, most of whom are unemployed teachers or short-term soldiers, have found a new job in the economy as organisation planners, communications organisers or data-processing specialists for computer development.

The Siemens school for communications and processing techniques handles a total of 68,000 students a year. It is one of the largest educational facilities of its kind.

It has a teaching staff of 330 permanent and about 700 freelance lecturers.

There are sister establishments in Essen, Frankfurt, Hanover and Berlin and nine other centres throughout the country.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 28 August 1986)

## Experts on the Orient arrive from all points

Eight hundred orientalists came to Hamburg for a five day conference. Oriental studies have a long tradition. The first chair of Arabic was established at the University of Paris in 1250 and is now looked upon as the birth place of the discipline.

Two thirds of the world's population live in the Orient which stretches from Japan to Ethiopia in North Africa.

The departments of oriental studies research languages, history, culture and the religions of the East. The 450 papers presented covered an astonishing range of themes.

They included archaeology, contemporary history, mythology, medicine, language research and the uses of computers.

German orientalists are involved in many projects and they heard at the conference that one of their most important projects, which involves putting old manuscripts onto microfilm for their archives, had been extended.

Such manuscripts, many of which were written on palm-leaves, birch-tree barks and later even on paper, are important sources of information for linguists and Tibetologists.

They have managed up till now to record 90,000 manuscripts, which they located in monasteries, markets and private collections.

The microfilm is given to the National Archives in Kathmandu.

During Mao's cultural revolution thousands of Tibet manuscripts were systematically destroyed in what the conference called "the most unbelievable vandalism of modern times."

Tibet has a refugee problem which came up at the conference. The subject of refugees is very much a contemporary issue in German politics. But the conference did not shy away from discussing it.

Turkology is today very much in vogue. More and more Turks who have grown up in Germany are developing an interest in their home-land and its culture.

Curiously enough it's only then, that many of them get to learn Turkish for the first time.

One area of research which is gaining all the time in importance is the old Asian medical lore. The totality with which it perceived man is steadily becoming more and more acceptable to western medicine.

Many Asian techniques are easily available. It is now quite an everyday occurrence in the west for people to be treated for such illnesses as migraine, circulation problems or rheumatism with acupuncture, meditation, herbs or moxa therapy, (the burning of leaves on the skin as a remedy against gout). Western scientists are busy at present trying to find explanations for their success.

Western scientific involvement in Asia is not without tradition. The first account in Europe of the Buddha appeared in France. The history of China was first published in Berlin. The collected works of Mao with textual criticism was brought out in Hamburg.

The Chinese and Japanese have been spending a lot of effort in developing a more sophisticated Chinese-Japanese dictionary so that Japanese scholars can more easily read classical Chinese literature.

Elke Brenken  
(Rheinische Post, Düsseldorf, 28 August 1986)

## ■ MEDICINE

## Chronic pain still causing a lot of headaches

The expression "to be allergic to someone" gives an idea of the importance society attaches to allergies. At the office or on the shop-floor more and more people are coming into contact with substances which cause allergies.

There are more chemical compounds in the air we breathe than ever before.

This explains why the population as a whole has become more willing to acknowledge allergies as medical disorders.

It also explains why there are more allergic disorders today than there used to be.

According to the medical definition allergies are congenital or acquired hypersensitivities to one or more than one chemical compound.

The substances which cause the allergy (allergens) can be natural or synthetic.

## RHEINISCHE POST

Not only the chemicals industry but also nature produce these substances.

An allergic disorder generally develops in two phases. During the first phase the body is sensitised, i.e. the body's immunosystem forms specific antibodies. This process takes place unobtrusively.

If an allergen affects the body (phase 2) the organism reacts with a number of sometimes serious symptoms.

Sensitisation can be strengthened by a corresponding genetic predisposition. Many families suffer from a variety of allergies. Other factors are also important.

Anyone who regularly comes into contact with or inhales allergenic substances can expect allergic responses.

Many allergies, therefore, can be found in certain jobs (hairstresser, baker, bricklayer etc.) more often than in others.

Contact with metals or metallic salts (especially nickel, chromium and platinum) for longer periods often leads to contact allergies.

Costume jewellery and jeans buttons made of nickel are often the "culprits" here.

Food allergies are particularly problematic.

The persons suffering from food allergies react to certain substances in the food.

The most frequent responses of this kind are to proteins (fish, eggs and various kinds of meat), crustaceans, nuts, spices and vegetables.

Although cromoglicic acid provides a means of alleviating or even suppressing the allergic response the best way of treating the disorder is to avoid the allergen in question.

The situation is different in the case of hay fever.

Tests can determine which pollens cause the body's allergic reaction.

With the help of the hyposensitisation method specific treatment is possible.

During the winter months the body is confronted by the "bad" pollens.

The body's defence system responds by forming antibodies.

These antibodies then protect against

allergies when the pollens again start flying through the air in spring or summer.

However, as many people who are allergic to pollen know this form of treatment is not always successful.

The body can also respond strongly to medicines.

The penicillin allergy is one of the better-known examples in this category.

In many cases the response of the body to the allergens is so extreme that the person suffers from a state of shock, which can prove lethal.

In cases of doubt, therefore, a person should be tested to discover which allergen is the problematic one.

Many people respond drastically to the toxins of insects.

Here too shocks can result within a short space of time.

Only speedy medical help prevents more serious effects.

The main problems in this field relate

to the prevention of allergies rather than their treatment.

More should be done at home and at work to make sure that the initial phase of the allergy, sensitisation, does not occur.

Employers should try and discover more about the allergenic effects of substances used in their fields of activity.

Workers should take greater care to avoid coming into contact with allergens.

Another must is a stepping up of safety precautions, such as the availability of an extraction fan for dusts.

One thing must be made clear: an allergy is not a minor problem.

This is something the various health and welfare benefit authorities must start to accept.

All too often they only acknowledge allergies as a reason for the reduced ability to work if complicated application forms have completed.

Above all, persons suffering from more than one allergy are particularly impaired and should be entitled to financial compensation for their handicaps.

Wolf G. Dörner

(Rheinische Post, Düsseldorf, 30 August 1986)

## Allergies no longer in the minor leagues of illness

Chronic pain is not acknowledged as a medical disorder in its own right, even though as estimated three million people in the Federal Republic of Germany suffer from it.

This was one reason why the medical council in Hesse organised a gathering of experts in Bad Nauheim to take a closer look at the problem.

Professor Manfred Zimmermann from the University of Heidelberg, who is also the president of the Society for the Study of Pain in the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria and Switzerland, called for greater emphasis of the significance of pain in medical training and treatment.

The society is working on the possibility of establishing a special branch of medicine called "pain therapy", which would concentrate on the fields of neurology, anaesthesiology, internal medicine, orthopaedics and psychiatry.

In his surgery for pain therapy in Frankfurt the anaesthesiologist Thomas Flöter worked out that he had given treatment to 443 patients in 1985, that their average age was 52.5, and that 78 per cent of these patients were still able to work.

Their case histories were between one day and 50 years old.

On average they had been treated by eight doctors and undergone eleven types of treatment.

Headache was the most frequent problem, followed by pains in the supportive and locomotor system.

This long "patient career" led to psychological disturbances in many cases and sometimes to suicide attempts.

The pain therapists complained that it usually takes too long before a patient is referred to them by other doctors.

An experts' report showed that the just under 100 pain therapy facilities in doctor's surgeries, in hospitals or in special clinics is far too low. The report claimed that ten times this number is needed.

The usual treatment for pain is medicinal and includes withdrawal treatment with strong pain-killers.

A different form of treatment is indicated for each patient and pain therapy is fundamentally a combination therapy.

Apart from various pharmaceutical substances it includes therapeutic local anaesthesia, counter-irritation, infusions, acupuncture, physical therapies, psychotherapy, relaxation methods and manual medicine.

Surgical treatment by neurologists is as a rule only applied in incurable cancer cases.

Alternative methods, which Professor Horst Herget from the University of Giessen prefers to call "complementary", have also proved their worth.

He has found that the use of leeches has helped in cases of pain following thromboses.

The application of the cantharides plaster, a substance which is extracted from the dead bodies of the Spanish fly, on the joint which hurts helps draw off lymph and other substances.

Even cupping is still practised in Giessen.

Thomas Flöter, who is also president of the Pain Therapy Colloquium, was able to prove to the health insurance companies that his out-patient treatment via pain therapy reduces the duration and thus the costs of treatment by half in comparison with in-patient treatment in hospitals or clinics.

All speakers in Bad Nauheim agreed, however, that it is essential for all problem cases to be presented in a pain colloquium or conference roughly every two weeks.

Consultations with other specialists as well as with the patient are also necessary.

There was also general agreement in Bad Nauheim that combination therapy leads to the recovery of a third of the patients and an improvement in the case of a further third of the patients.

The remaining third fail to respond to this form of treatment because the greater attention given by the patient's environment to his or her chronic pain gives them a sense of satisfaction.

Ute B. Fröhlich

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 August 1986)

## Germany is a much more interesting country than you may think.



This book lists all the 296 regional car number plates, describes what can be seen in the various cities and districts, and lists some of the attractions on offer.

384 pages  
420 illustrations  
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## ■ FRONTIERS

## Song-and-dance team of twins still going strong at 50



Ellen (left) and Alice Kessler show their paces. (Photo: dpa)

It is 30 years since the long-legged song-and-dance team of Ellen and Alice Kessler swirled their way across the stages of Europe.

And they are still going strong at the age of 50 — but not in Germany where they began; nor in Paris, where they had major successes. The two are in Italy, where they are doing both live shows and films for television. *Die Welt* spoke

## Town crier oils vocal chords with cold beer

Oyez! Oyez! rang the cry loud. It sounded even a little demented. Sixteen criers from Canada, Great Britain, Holland and West Germany were in the northern Lower Saxon town of Jever for the first town crier competition in Germany.

Thousands of curious in Jever's Alten Markt had no option but to do the bidding of the criers and pay attention as they marched past in colourful period costume.

Each had come from his home town with a message to communicate. They were allowed 100 words. The judging panel awarded the prizes on clarity of delivery, strength of voice and cut of uniform.

Winner was 51-year-old Canadian Ron Amey. Second was fellow-Canadian Lorne Taylor. The sole woman entrant, Theresa Dotey, also from Canada, managed a respectable fifth place.

How do their throats stand up to the murderous demands? Spectators wanted to know.

George Carpenter, from Britain, gave away his secret: "Lemon juice and honey."

Taylor, whose cry was adjudged the loudest, had another method: his vocal chords were better lubricated with beer.

Marc Robert Gramberger  
(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 25 August 1986)

FOOTNOTE: One of Jever's claims to fame is a particularly subtly-flavoured beer, Jever Pils.

to the twins by telephone at their Naples hotel last month about their long career. It was 35 degrees (95 degrees Fahrenheit) in the midday heat at that end of the line, they said.

They were resting after lunch. At 3 pm there is another rehearsal for Italian television. They have already filmed two television shows this summer and after this third one is finished, the Kessler twins go on tour with their own show — Venice, San Remo, Lago Maggiore.

Italy has become the twins' second home. That is not because of Ellen's long-standing engagement to actor Umberto Orsini. That is long since finished. It is, they say, because their type of song-and-dance routine are no longer in demand in Germany.

Ellen says: "Television in Germany runs operettas, musicals, marches and rock. Song-and-dance numbers like we do are not wanted. In Italy, it is entirely different."

They came to Italy from France in 1961 and when they filmed their first show, the Italians went crazy. Never before had two women shown their legs like this on television — albeit legs covered in thick stockings. And there were four legs, not just two.

The twins are still both slender and supple, use bio cosmetics. They come from Nerchau, in what is now East Germany. Their father had not the foggiest notion that one day his daughters would dance across international stages. When they were six, they went to the Leipzig ballet school, but all they were allowed to do was "move graciously", nothing else.

Ellen was meant to study and become a doctor. Alice was supposed to become a fashion designer. But it didn't work out that way. In 1947, the twins were accepted by the Leipzig Opera's children's ballet.

Three years later they passed opera dance school entrance examinations with distinction. Shortly afterwards they came to West Germany.

Their first appearance was in the Düsseldorf Revuepalast Palladium in 1952. Luck was with them. The director was fascinated and arranged for an engagement at the Lido in Paris.

They were an immediate success and quickly became the leading performers

in the Blue Bell Girls. Alice recalls: "The feeling when we got that Lido offer was indescribable. Five years at the Lido. For us it must have been like landing on the moon was for the astronauts." Ellen: "That first night when we went down to the Arc de Triomphe, we thought we could touch the stars." Terpsichore, the Muse of song and dance, has looked after them all the way. But hasn't this reaching for the stars been expensive in terms of their own individual identities? Haven't they sacrificed something by always being together both as sisters and twins?

For a minute, there was just the sound of the telephone line. Then Ellen said: "We don't know anything else. The hallmark of our career is synchronisation and striving for perfection."

"That is demanding enough. We're in a straitjacket. Being in a duet is more demanding than performing solo. A soloist can make a mistake and people won't necessarily notice. Every move in a double act must be right. But in private life, we try to be different."

Alice says: "We have much in common, just like old married couples. But there are differences."

Ellen: "Yes. Alice is more introverted. She is quieter and more thoughtful."

Alice: "And Ellen is more spontaneous, more aggressive and makes decisions more quickly."

Neither are married. They say this is not only because of their careers or because they are twins. It is because it is in the stars.

Both are Leos. An astrologer once told them that she could see no marriage ahead of them.

Rolf Peters  
(Die Welt, Bonn, 19 August 1986)



For crying out loud

(Photo: dpa)



Bulldozer driver Köpsell... almost a rich man.

(Photo: Marianne Schma)

## Treasure trove: court backs finder's claim

A Lübeck bulldozer driver who discovered a treasure trove which might be worth more than 3.5 million marks during demolition work two years ago, is a step closer to being a whole lot richer.

A court has rejected an appeal by the Land of Schleswig-Holstein, which claims the treasure — about 300 gold coins and 20,000 silver coins from the 14th and 15th centuries — for itself.

The original court decision in June last year ruled that the bulldozer driver, Jürgen Köpsell, should receive half the nominal value of the treasure.

When he uncovered the trove, during demolition of the music high school building, he was rewarded with a bottle of schnapps by his employer and a cheque for 6,000 marks from the owner of the land, the state of Schleswig-Holstein.

Then the battle began. At the first hearing last year, a preliminary value of 3.6 million marks was put on the coins. A later estimate from the same source has now reduced the estimate to 736,830 marks. It became clear that efforts were being made to keep court costs as low as possible, and there is a connection between value of disputed items and costs.

Köpsell cannot yet be sure of victory. It is possible that Schleswig-Holstein will take the case to a higher court still. Its legal officers say they want to use every legal means possible to challenge the decision.

Köpsell will get none of the coins himself. They are protected under preservation laws of the city of Lübeck, which however, will have to pay compensation for them.

According to the civil code, the finder of items whose owner is not known has the right to half the claim. The other half belongs to the owner of the land.

In the decision last June, the ruling was that Köpsell was the sole finder. He had unearthed "metal items" with his excavating machine which turned out to be part of a treasure, and he had recognised what they were.

Kärsten Henke  
(Lübecker Nachrichten, 22 August 1986)

## ■ HORIZONS

## Exposed-area theory thrown out of minced-duck stew

### SONNTAGSBLATT

When a cook at the well-known Munich restaurant Sabitzer began to prepare a duck casserole on 25 November last year, he never dreamt that nine months later he would land his boss in court.

On that evening one of the four cooks in the kitchen was separating the legs from 16 ducks.

The cook made three or four professional cuts on the leg of a duck, extracted the bone, and sliced the meat into slivers eight centimetres long, four wide and two thick, sometimes a little smaller.

This scene was played out in a Munich court room and the presiding judge, Dr Alexander Pehle, dryly recorded in the minutes of the cook-and-the-duck-legs case that "the accused brought into court the leg of a duck."

The meat was fresh and firm. It was on a wooden block next to a sharp knife. On the night of the "crime" the cook preparing the duck casserole put the slices of meat into a terrine and covered it with liquid, one part each of Madeira and port and two parts cognac. He seasoned the meat with peppercorn and bay leaves.

The cook covered the terrine with aluminium foil and placed it in a cool place over night, so that the meat could marinate for between 18 to 24 hours.

The following morning the terrine with the marinating slices of duck leg was handed to food control officials "on a plate," as it were. The terrine was taken away for analysis.

The report made no judgment on the meat's suitability for consumption. What was more important to the authorities was that they sensed that they had come upon "chopped or sliced" meat.

Regulations stipulate that meat chopped or sliced, certainly minced meat, must be sold on the day it is minced or sliced, or cooked.

Contravention of these regulations can result in a fine or imprisonment of up to a year.

Restaurateur Herwig Sabitzer, 35 and Austrian by birth, instantly received a notice from the court committing him to ten days in prison that could be commuted to a fine of DM600, DM60 for each day.

He contested. In court he demonstrated his professional expertise with duck.

In front of judge and lawyers Sabitzer, a trained cook himself, de-boned the duck and cut it into three portions. The maître said the supposition that his cook was just preparing chopped duck or duck slices turned his stomach.

He said: "I cannot make the pieces longer or larger," and cited the highest authorities for his terrine of duck: "The same recipe will be found in every cookbook, whether its Boccuso or Witzigmann."

This made little impression on the city's senior veterinary officer, Dr Wolfgang Klenke. He said the size of the pieces of sliced or chopped flesh was not the determining factor. (The issue revolved round whether the meat was

cut small, that is chopped or sliced, or was a substantial piece of meat like a steak.)

What was important was "the intention in preparing the meat of increasing the exposed area of the meat." The larger the area exposed the greater the danger of salmonella poisoning, and it is well-known that duck can easily be infected.

Cutting up the bird, separating legs and wings, was not important. The meat was cut up into small slices and become "chopped or sliced meat," at law similar to minced meat.

Because poultry is very perishable, like minced meat, the regulation that stipulates it must be sold on the day it is prepared applied.

Judge Pehle was aware of the epicurean problem and suggested that the proceedings should be halted, but Sabitzer would not hear of this.

His lawyer Alice Maly said that he had his reputation to think about.

Because vet Dr Wolfgang Klenke stuck by his statement, Judge Pehle, bringing a little human understanding to bear, asked: "Is the surface area increased when I cut a chicken in two? A restaurant owner must cut a chicken in two."

But this had no effect on the expert, who stuck by his statement that the size of the piece of meat was not decisive.

## Customs clampdown: sausage removed from sandwich

### General-Anzeiger

So far this year, customs officers at Düsseldorf airport have confiscated more than 200 souvenirs because the items needed an import licence. Düsseldorf is Germany's largest charter-flight terminal.

A room in the customs building looks like an animal museum. A stuffed tortoise from the Pacific is stuck to one wall, on a window ledge there is a preserved sparrow-hawk next to an Egyptian owl.

Thousands of tourists pass the customs counter daily. They are processed by 100 customs officers.

One officer said: "Of course we cannot search the luggage of every passenger. We have to limit ourselves to random checks."

Only 10 per cent of all passengers that land are checked. The rest pass through without being stopped.

Another officer said: "The old hands have a feel for the job, and they quickly pick out passengers who have something to hide."

Most passengers who are caught express ignorance of import regulations, said a senior customs officer, adding, "and I believe many of them. Which tourist has the list of customs regulations in his or her head?"

Holidaymakers returning from Spain, for instance, are probably unaware that

He rejected the comparison with cut-up stewing steak that may be sold or prepared further the day after it is cut up.

Judge Pehle listened to evidence for almost an hour and then brought the proceedings to a close.

Public prosecutor Eva Lutz said: "The accused preserved meat that had been cut up for sale the following day but it cannot be proven that the case involves sliced or chopped meat."

She said that it was a borderline case between "slicing meat and knowingly increasing the surface area of the meat."

The slices of meat were not large because they came from one duck, but they were also "not as small as usual cut-up meat slices."

She said that Sabitzer did not regard the leg of duck as "slices of meat," so she asked for acquittal.

## Carry on cooking

Sabitzer's lawyer also demanded an acquittal, noting that there is no legal definition of "sliced-up or chopped meat."

The judge agreed and acquitted Sabitzer. He said: "The minced meat regulations are always being contested." He ruled then that there was nothing to answer for.

The judge encouragingly told restaurateur Sabitzer to carry on with his recipe for duck casserole.

Sabitzer's 45-seat restaurant is listed in the prestigious "Guide Michelin" with one star.

Sven Loezler  
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, Hamburg, 31 August 1986)

## Bone doctors help cook put on his hat

The West German Cooks Association was determined to beat a record in the Guinness Book of Records when it held its conference in Heidelberg.

A cook had to wear the largest chef's hat in the world for longer than two minutes. The hat towered 4.1 metres above Mannheim chef Armin Günter.

To prevent it from caving in like a poorly baked cake, assistance was sought from the Heidelberg orthopaedic clinic.

The clinic devised a corset strengthened by fibre-glass, for starch alone would not have kept the hat upright. The whole weighed almost seven kilograms.

The assault on the Guinness Record was made by 600 cooks attending it aimed at giving their association a little publicity.

The Heidelberg conference was the first in the 100-year history of the Cooks Association to which 15,000 cooks throughout the country belong.

It is proposed to make the conference an annual event, on the 22 August, St Lawrence's Day, the patron saint of cooks.

Saint Lawrence was a deacon to Pope Sixtus II and on 10 August 258 AD he was condemned to be roasted to death on a gridiron by the Emperor Valerian.

He is also famous for his almsgiving and distributed the wealth of the early Christian Church in Rome among the poor so that it would not fall into the hands of Rome's conquerors.

Since then the Saint has been usually depicted with a purse of money to symbolise his almsgiving or with a gridiron. He is the patron saint of tradesmen who had to do with fire, coal-workers as well as cooks.

In their working clothes and wearing their chef's hats cooks attending the conference took part in a eucumenical service, held in a Heidelberg Jesuit church.

The public joined in the cooks' conference. Potato fritters, goulash and steaks were offered in Heidelberg's Karlsplatz with the profits going to charity.

One of the brochures produced for the conference included some exotic recipes such as young boar steaks in pastry with blackberry sauce, or river perch with capers and lemon sauce.

It was very mouth-watering for all those who turned up.

Hans-Martin Schubert  
(Lübecker Nachrichten, 23 August 1986)



Jungle foul: customs officer with confiscated animal goods.

(Photo: dpa)